ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants by, whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,022—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Bak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.L.	HYDASPES	3936	450	E. Gordon	25th "
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
†	SIAM	3049	500	H. T. Weighell	15th " Saturday.
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	909	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	29th "
B.L.	PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

9th Aug. 23rd Aug. 6th Sept. 20th Sept.
4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,320	600	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th August.
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnigg	4,250	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	29th "
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept.
NUBIA	J. Knox	3,551	2nd October.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. * Has Electric Light throughout.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 31, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1893, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Bunder Rates, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 2nd August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 6th August, at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahreen, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 3rd August, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

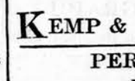
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st August, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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THE SPECIAL POLISH FOR
BROWN BOOTS,
SADDLERY, &c.,
And Brown Leather of every kind.
Per dozen Rs. 5. Per Bottle As. 8.

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PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

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IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

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LONAWLY HOTEL is CLOSED for a few months, and the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL is OPENED in POONA, near the Railway Station. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy ; and under good management.

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Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition, Are FOR SALE at

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43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonised Cottage Piano	400

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 13 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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ROSEATE HAIR OIL, As. 12 and Re. 1-4.
WHITE HAIR OIL, As. 12 and Re. 1-4,
SANATIVE HAIR WASH, Rs. 2.
POMADES of all kinds, Re. 1.

FOR THE TEETH.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE, Re. 1.
CARBOLIC MOUTH LOTION, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.
TINCTURE OF MYRRH AND BORAX, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
EAU DE BOTOT, Re. 1-4.
TOOTH POWDERS, ALL KINDS, 10 As. and Re. 1.
DENTIST'S TOOTH POWDER, Re. 1-8.
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OTTO OF ROSE COLD CREAM, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
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FANCY STRIPED | LIGHT WEIGHT FLANNELS | THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

LOUNGE COAT & TROUSERS Rs. 24
LOUNGE COAT, VEST & TROUSERS Rs. 30

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INVALID'S PORT.	OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.	RARE OLD COGNAC.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.	SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
AMONTILLADO A. 1	"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
DINNER SHERRY.	NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
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	Rs. a.
BENSON'S PIMPLE WASH, of genuine value in removing entirely Pimple, Tan Freckles, Sunburn and other Blemishes of the Skin	1 4
BENSON'S VOCAL SALTS cure hoarseness and improve the voice by simply respiring. Is an excellent Smelling Salt	1 4
MOSQUITO LOTION used in Preventing Mosquitos and other Insects from bitting	0 12
LAVIN'S LICE LOTION is very effective in destroying Lice or Pediculi from the hair, &c.	1 4
AMMONIATED MUSK Lavender Salts, a Smelling Salt of a most Recherche Odour, equally useful in Ball Room and Boudoir	1 0
CASCARA CORDIAL is free of the unpleasant flavour and disagreeable taste of the Bark. Is a sure remedy for habitual constipation	1 8
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ROTHER'S COMPOUND SANDALWOOD OIL CAPSULES are easily soluble and found of greater value than Simple Sandalwood Oil Capsules	2 8
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DRYING BOTTLES. The Stoppers of these bottles are large, hollow, and globe shaped, and are intended to hold freshly burnt Lime. They are most useful for preserving Cheroots, Gloves, Ribbons and any article liable to injury from excessive dampness.

DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE.

SIZES OF BOTTLES, Quarts	1.	1½.	2.	2½.	3.	4.	6.
CASH PRICE ..... each Rs.	2-8.	3-0.	3-4.	3-8.	4-8.	5-4.	7-0.

CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS. PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

BEWARE OF SHARKS ON LAND ! !

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IT being brought to our notice that certain Dealers represent themselves as a Branch of our OLD and WELL-KNOWN Establishment at 170, Shaik Memon Street, opposite the Zooma Musjid, and thereby attempt to pass off their wares on our own Customers, we beg to bring to the Notice of our kind Patrons, Customers and Public at large, that we have NO BRANCH OF OUR SHOP either in Bombay or elsewhere, and our Customers and Public at large are requested not to be led away by any such misrepresentations, but to continue their kind Patronage to the Undersigned.

Please note we supply a printed "CASH MEMO." in our name for goods sold for Cash, and in sending for Goods with a servant it is desirable that he should be instructed to get such Memo. from us, so that there would be no doubt left for the purchase made from us.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, OPPOSITE ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

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THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wrants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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THE following are EXAMPLES of PIANOFORTES on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM :—

	Cash price.	For 12 months per month.	For 24 months per month.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Standard Indian Square Pianoforte	875 0	79 0	42 0
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright	825 0	74 0	39 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand	1,500 0	134 0	71 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand, Aliquot System, the finest Piano in India	1,600 0	143 0	75 0
Julius Bluthner's Upright Grand	895 0	80 0	43 0
John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements	2,000 0	189 0	100 8
John Brinsmead and Sons' Upright Grand, with new Tuning Apparatus	945 0	86 0	47 0
Marcks and Co.'s Special Indian Upright	500 0	47 0	26 8

If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example :—

Cash Price of Piano	Rs. 875	12 Months' purchase-value of Piano	Rs. 672
By Cash in advance	„ 275	or Add 6 per cent. for extension of further 12 months	„ 40
Balance	„ 600	Total	„ 712=24 monthly payments of Rs. 29-8.
Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase	„ 72		
Total	„ 672	=12 monthly payments of Rs. 56.	

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hairs to its Natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

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Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

DRYING BOTTLES

The only reliable Preservative of Cigars, Cheroots, Gloves and Perishable Goods against Damp.

Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 4, Rs. 4-12, and Rs. 6.

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JUST ARRIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S BAG TOP CAPS.

VICUNNAS. HARRIS TWEED. VELVET CORD. BLUE SERGE. HOMESPUNS.

BEST FINISH, SILK LINED.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured. We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

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RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

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A Theatrical Performance, with the objects of Starting an

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

For Bombay, will take place on

THURSDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

THE PIECES TO BE PRODUCED ARE:

The Drama, in Two Acts, by H. T. Craven, entitled

MEG'S DIVERSION;

And the Farce, in One Act, by John Maddison Morton, entitled

BETSY BAKER,

OR

TOO ATTENTIVE BY HALF.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen will take part:—

Miss	G. GRIFFITHS.	MR.	CROMMELIN.
"	LONG.	"	LOWNDES.
"	NICHOLSON.	"	MACLEOD.
"	STEVENS.	"	NICHOLSON.

COLONEL EMPSON, R. A.

Performance to Commence at 9-30 P.M.

BY THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE OFFICER COMMANDING,

The BAND of the Marine Battalion will be in Attendance.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., and from PAY SERGEANTS of Companies.

	Rs.		Rs.
Orchestra Stalls	4	Pit Stalls.....	2
Dress Circle	3	Back Seats.....	1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform (and their Families, if tickets are taken beforehand) Half-price to Pit Stalls and Back Seats.

NOTICE.

THE DATE of MRS. BLUNDELL'S DANCE at the Gymkhana Club, Poona, has been POSTPONED to THURSDAY, August 24.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.

MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.

OUR STOCK OF

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

For present Sowing, just to hand, in Excellent Condition.

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Will be ready by August 15th, containing Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.

FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.

Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.

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The most practical work on Gardening in India ever published.

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WHYTBANK CASTLE, Barlowgunge, Mussoorie.

A most commodious residence, Magnificent situation, extensive grounds, &c., &c.

Rent for remainder of Season, Rs. 500.

The above PROPERTY is also FOR SALE. Apply to

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, THE 1ST AUGUST, AND

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

CH. DE CAZANOVE, AVIZE

(Champagne).

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS TO HAND.

Vin Monarque.....	at Rs.	70	Per Doz.	Quarts.	
Carte Blanche	"	"	56	"	"
Carte Noire.....	"	"	49	"	"
Carte Bleue	"	"	43	"	"
Clos De Avize	"	"	36	"	"
Avize Mousseux....	"	"	35	"	"

Large Discounts allowed to the Trade, Clubs, and Messes.

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OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY BANK, BANK ST.,

OR

Messrs. DENISON & CO.,

RETAIL AGENTS,

33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 3½ per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Doubles, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

NOTICE.

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(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,

Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 30, 1893.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other Jewellery will be found at MESSRS. MARCHES and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

MR. VICTOR STANISLAUS STENZEL is requested to COMMUNICATE with the I. and R. AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE, Calcutta.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1893, at 5-30 P.M.

W. D. GRAHAM,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 29th July 1893.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co., No. 10, Sham's Manzil, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1893, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators in accordance with Section 196 of Act VI. of 1882.

Also to pass Resolutions as to the disposal of any Unclaimed Dividends, and Distributions, and other Cash Balance that may remain on the above date and of the Account Books and Documents of the Company.

A. McLAGGAN,
S. D. SASSOON,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and COMPANY, Auctioneers, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Mortgagee, BAI DINBAI, Widow and Executrix of the late COWASJEE HUSTOMJEE SETTNA, and with the consent of N. C. M'cleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estates of the Mortgagors, THUCKER KHATAO NATHA and THUCKER GANJA NATHA, the properties specified in the undermentioned Particulars of Sale mortgaged to the said Bai Dinbai in virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage made the 6th day of February, 1892, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land (whereof Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, and Bai Dinbai, Widow and Executrix of the late Seth Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, are the Fazendars, entitled to an annual rent of Two Rupees three-quarters and fifteen reas), with the building thereon, situate in Bombay, to the South-West of the Colaba Company's New Road, commonly called Pasta Lane, assessed by the Municipality under No. 10, admeasuring about one hundred feet in length and thirty feet in breadth, and now or lately bounded on the South-East by the Warehouse No. 9 of Rewagur Coovergur, on the South-West by the ground of the Colaba Company, on the North-East by the said Colaba Company's New Road, and on the North-West by the Warehouse No. 11, of Zeena Bhoga, at present in the occupation of Mooljee Jaitha and Company.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land with the buildings thereon, situate at Walkeshwar, in Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by a public passage, on the West and South by the property of Trimulay Vaidya, and on the North by the property of Damodher Madhowjee, and admeasuring about thirty-nine feet in breadth and sixty-four feet in length.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land with the Bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate at Tardeo or Breach Candy Road, in Bombay, admeasuring about (3,250 three thousand three hundred and fifty square yards, and bounded on the North by the property of Navazbai Minbutcewalla, on the East by another property of the said Navazbai, on the South partly by the property of Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthakey, and partly by the property of the Alliance Cotton Mill Silk Manufacturing Company, and on the West by the said Breach Candy Road, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, Collector's Nos. 9, 10 and 60 and Foras Land Survey Old Nos. 458, 459 and 460, and New No. 3350, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 677, lately in the occupation of Mr. Cursetji Nusserwanji Seervai, and now vacant.

LOT No. 4.

FIRST.—All that piece of leasehold land with the dwelling-house thereon, situate in Bombay on the East side of the Cross Road, on the Elphinstone Estate, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and by the Municipality under No. 22 B, and admeasuring about (227 3-9) two hundred and twenty-seven square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the North by ground belonging to the Port Trust, on the South by the premises in the occupation of Dewjee Cassa, on the East partly by the premises in the occupation of Hajeerabai and partly by the premises in the occupation of Gopal Meghjee, and on the West by the said Cross Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold land, with the dwelling house thereon, situate in Bombay, on the east side of the Cross Road, on the Elphinstone Estate, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and admeasuring about 68 8-9 square yards, and bounded on the north by vacant ground belonging to the Port Trust, on the south by the land lastly hereinbefore described, on the east by land in the occupation of Gopal Megjee, and on the west by the Cross Road aforesaid.

The sales will be held on the respective premises on the undermentioned dates, at 4-30 p.m., each day:—

Lot No. 1—MONDAY, the 7th August, 1893.
Lot No. 2—TUESDAY, the 8th August, 1893.
Lot No. 3—FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1893.
Lot No. 4—MONDAY, the 14th August, 1893.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1893.

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Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £50,000

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

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BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPIT

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Fire Insurance Company, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5 p.m.
Music at the Cooperage Bandstand, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Hoseince (s), from Jeddah ; and Taif (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Ebro (s), for Hull via Karachi ; Poseidon (s), Trieste, &c. ; Eden Hall (s), Liverpool ; and Tanjore (s), Jeddah, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf will close at Karachi, at 9-30 p.m., to-day, the 2nd inst.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Taif entered, and the s. s. Tanjore, Ebro, Culna, and Leander left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Eden Hall and Poseidon left the dock yesterday.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A practice game will be played this evening, on the Cooperage ground, at 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mombassa and Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Purulia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow, the 3rd instant.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The statement for July, 1893, is as follows :—Daily average attendance, 11·86 ; admissions, 2,233 ; and prevailing diseases, fever and diseases of the alimentary canal.

THE CARTING AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.—An address has been prepared by the carting agents of Wari Bunder, to be presented this evening, at 5 o'clock, at the Wari Bunder Station, to Mr. G. H. Hubbard, Goods Traffic Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, who leaves Bombay by the next mail, on furlough, for home.

SHORT-HAND.—The following short-hand students have obtained certificates from Messrs. Isaac Pitman and Sons, London, through the Bombay Branch of the National Phonographic Society for their knowledge of short-hand writing :—Messrs. I. B. Flynn, Dhunjishah Cooper, and Kaikhosru Dinsha Wacha.

THE GUJERATI SABHA.—A meeting of the Gujerati Sabha will be held, at 3 p.m. to day, in the College Hall, when Mr. Luxmidas H. Mehta will read a paper on "The Present System of Education." Gujerati Elphinstonians and others are cordially invited to attend. Professor K. P. Trivedi has kindly consented to preside.

THEFT IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.—Goolam Hoosain, a Mahomedan boarding house-keeper, at Bhendy Bazaar, reports to the police, that on the night of Sunday last, some person entered his shop, and removed a cash-box, containing currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 200.

MUSIC AT THE COOPERAGE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage Bandstand, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to-day, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting).

Overture	French Comedy — Keler Bela.
Village Festival	W. O. Keefe.
Valse	Katrina — Ostlere.
Fantasia No. 2	Maritana — Wallace.
Favotte	Imperiale — Faust.
Valse	L'etoile Polaire — Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Luximon Krishna, a Hindoo mill-hand, residing at Chowpatty, has made a report to the police, that on the night of Sunday last, while he was asleep in his room, someone removed a gold ear ornament, of the value of Rs. 8, from his person. After making inquiries the police traced the stolen ornament to a Marwaree, who said that he had received the same on pledge, on Sunday last, from one Bhiwa Luximon, but it was subsequently discovered that his real name was Withoo and not Bhiwa. The police are searching for that man.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.—A public meeting was held at Nassick, in the Vijayananda Theatre, on Sunday, in connection with the question of Simultaneous Civil Service Examinations, under the presidency of Mr. Vaman S. Khare, B.A., LL.B., and was an unexpected success. A resolution expressing, on behalf of the meeting, its deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Paul and others in the House of Commons, who supported him, was passed. At the close of the proceedings of the meeting, the news of the sad death of Mr. Janardan R. Nimkar, district pleader, was received with manifestations of deep sorrow. He had been suffering from dysentery. In him, the town of Nassik loses an indefatigable worker in public matters.

INFRINGEMENT OF HARBOUR REGULATIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Constable Mynn charged Dorabji Dinshaw with anchoring his ship in the fairway without the regulation lights. Mr. Mynn was going his rounds on the night of the 31st ultimo, when he saw the s. s. Venetia anchoring the harbour without the regulation lights. The Constable went on board the ship and found the accused sleeping in a cabin of the vessel. An explanation being demanded the accused said that he was sent on board that ship by Somonji Dhunjibhoy, the owner of the vessel. The Venetia was lately purchased by the Parsee gentleman from the P. and O. Company, and there were no bullasees to keep the proper lights. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 30.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at Supari Bag Road, on the body of a Hindoo widow, named Essoo, aged forty years, residing with her son, a boiler-maker, in the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, at Parel. On Monday morning, the deceased took the meals of her son and of about six other men, employed in the workshop. The workmen after taking their meals handed the pots to the deceased and went to their work. A few minutes after, a woman who occupied a room of a chawl, in which the workmen took their meals, came to the house of the deceased, and found the pots lying on the verandah of her room. She then went and informed deceased's son, who reported the matter to the police. The police dragged a tank behind the chawl, and found the body. It is supposed that deceased might have gone to get some weeds that were growing in the tank, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

THEFT IN A DANCING GIRL'S HOUSE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Briscoe placed Pandoorang Damodhur, before Mr. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of committing theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 163, the property of Gangabai, a dancing girl, residing at Girgaum Road. It appears that the accused often used to go to the complainant's house. About a month ago the complainant gave the accused the key of her box, and asked him to bring from it a pair of gold ornaments. The accused accordingly brought the ornaments and gave them together with the key of the box to the complainant. On Sunday last, the complainant opened the box to take out some other ornaments, when she found several of them missing. The accused was immediately questioned, but he denied all knowledge of the stolen articles. The complainant then reported the matter to the police and the accused was arrested, and the property was recovered from three Marwarrees, with whom the accused had pledged it on different occasions. The accused, in his defence, stated that the articles in question were given to him by the complainant to pledge them with Marwarees in order to raise money on them, but he had no witnesses to prove his allegation. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF CONVICTS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the House of Correction, touching the death of a convict, named Khimji Purshotam, aged about twenty-two years. On the 13th of May last, the deceased was convicted on a charge of house-breaking and theft by Mr. W. Webb, and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and he was admitted into the jail on the same day. As the deceased was of a weak constitution, he was given light works, and in consequence was placed in the convalescent, yard. On the 20th of July last, he was admitted into the jail hospital, suffering from anæmia. He rapidly lost flesh, became very weak, and died of exhaustion at 7-15 a.m., yesterday. The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to anæmia.—Immediately after this another inquest was held on the body of another convict, named Shiva Balloo, who was undergoing two years' rigorous imprisonment, since the 24th of April last. The deceased was admitted into the jail hospital, suffering from ulcers on his legs. He was discharged from the hospital on the 5th of June and sent to the convalescent yard. On the 20th of July he was re-admitted into the hospital from the convalescent yard, suffering from dysentery. He gradually grew worse, and died at 7-55 a.m. yesterday. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from dysentery.

LECTURE AT THE CAVEL CATHOLIC LIBRARY.—Last Thursday evening, the Rev. Dr. De Monte, D.D., read an interesting paper, at the above library, having for his subject "Reminiscences of Rome," the president being Father De Monte, senior. The lecturer preparatory to the reading of his lecture made a few remarks as to the history of the library, and enumerated briefly the names of the previous lecturers, and the subjects chosen by them. He said that in his former paper on the same subject delivered some time back within those walls, he had placed before the assembly his views on the edifices of Rome, the ruins of the palace of Cæsars, the Capitol and the Colosseum, and that he had acquainted them with the names and positions held by Cardinal Rampolla, Monsignor Zaleski, Delegate Apostolic in India, and some other secular functionaries. Now he wished to confine his remarks not to the description of the Pontifical ceremony, but to the Pontifice itself, and in doing so he went on narrating the life of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Beginning from his birth which was on the 22nd March, 1810, the lecturer spoke of his scholastic career, which he said was very successful, his appearance, the altar on which he said his first mass, &c., to the end of his present age, and illustrated his statements by exhibiting several pictures, such as the Basilica of St. Peter, and the altar on which his Holiness said his first mass. The Dean of the sacred college presented himself before Cardinal Pechi, now known as Leo XIII. and asked him whether he liked the election, as Sacred Pontiff. His reply was that since he had been chosen unanimously, he submitted himself to the will of the Almighty and accepted the high honour conferred on him. Cardinal Pechi having a fond love and veneration for Leo XII. his predecessor, thought it but right to be styled Leo XIII. As to his appearance the lecturer said that he had the unmerited honour of having an interview with his Holiness on the 10th of November, 1887, when it first struck him that there was something supernatural in his Holiness. His pale face, his fine attenuated figure, bent by study and weight of years, his kind words, spoke something of veneration, and the mode of his speaking with the present lecturer could be compared to a loving father addressing his child. The lecturer appealed to his Holiness when at Rome, for his blessing not only for himself, but to all his people, which he most willingly gave. He also graphically described to the audience several of the buildings at Rome, and how his Holiness swayed over his hostile dominion and with his apostolical dignity defended the rights of the Church. He concluded his interesting paper by asking the audience to join him in wishing the Holy Father a long life. The president, in the course of his remarks, thanked the lecturer for the very excellent treat he had accorded them that night.

A RECEIVER OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Sirdar Mir Abdoolalli Akbaralli brought up on remand one Alimahomedkhan Tewakhan before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate on a charge of receiving and retaining property, knowing the same to have been stolen, namely, the four pearls, of the value of Rs. 10,000 belonging to Abdool Aziz bin Luttiff, residing at Khetwady.

The facts of the case are briefly these : On the 16th of August last, a robbery was committed at Khetwady, in the house of a Mogul pearl merchant, named Abdool Aziz bin Lutiff, and property, consisting of Rs. 12,000 in currency notes and four pearls of the value of Rs. 10,000 were stolen therefrom. A report was made to the police, who promptly instituted inquiries, which resulted in the capture of seven persons, in whose possession certain notes, said to have been stolen from the complainant's house, were found. They were subsequently placed before Mr. Hamilton, who after trying the case for several days, discharged two of them, and committed the rest to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions, where they were finally pronounced not guilty by the jury and so discharged. The pearls were not recovered at the time. On the 30th of June last Sirdar Mir Abdoolalli received certain information from a Brahmin at Poona, that accused had these pearls in his possession, and that he wanted a purchaser to buy them. The Sirdar went to Poona, got up a purchaser, and with his usual tact induced the accused to part with the pearls. As soon as he parted with the pearls, he was arrested and brought to Bombay. Sirdar Mir Abdoolalli Akbaralli Khan Bahadur, Superintendent, Detective Police, said, that on the 16th of August last, a theft was committed in the house of Abdool Aziz bin Lutiff, and the property, consisting of currency notes, of the value of Rs. 12,000, and three pearls, of the value of Rs. 10,000 were stolen. A report of the theft was made to the police and eight persons were arrested on the charge of committing the offence. They were all placed before Mr. Hamilton, who after recording some evidence, discharged two of them, and committed the rest to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, but were discharged in the absence of sufficient evidence, the jury having returned a verdict of not guilty. The pearls were not then recovered. On the 30th of June last witness received certain communication from a Poona Brahmin, named Narayan Moreshwar Kelkar, in consequence of which he (witness) went to Poona, and saw the informant Narayen, who gave him further information, on the strength of which the witness introduced the complainant to the informant, and then returned to Bombay. After making certain arrangements in Bombay the witness together with the complainant and two Bombay police officers, went to Poona, and subsequently they all proceeded to the informant's house, where the witness saw the informant and his cousin, Narayan Kelkar. He also met there two Poona policemen. The complainant then gave Rs. 9,000 in currency notes to one Fakir Alli, whom the witness had taken with him as a purchaser of pearls. The complainant also gave the pretended purchaser some scales and weights. The witness then gave certain instructions to the informant and the pretended purchaser, who assumed the name of Cadur Sahib. The complainant, the two Bombay police officers, the two men of the Poona police, and the witness then concealed themselves in a room leaving the informant, his cousin, and the pretended purchaser in the drawing-room. There were holes in the door of the room, in which the party concealed themselves, and the witness could see and hear from those holes, everything that was said and done in the drawing room. About 4-45 p.m. the accused came there and went into the drawing-room, in which the informant and others were seated. The informant then introduced his cousin and the pretended purchaser to the accused, saying that the latter was a purchaser from Hyderabad. The accused then made a few inquiries about the pretended purchaser, looking at him for some time. He then asked the purchaser whether he had brought the money with him. The purchaser replied in the affirmative, and desired the accused to show him the pearls. The accused said he would not show him the pearls unless he was shown the money first. The pretended purchaser eventually produced the money in currency notes, which the accused counted. Still the accused hesitated, and did not produce the pearls, and in order to make himself sure asked the informant if it was a fair dealing and no fraud. The informant assured the accused that there was no fraud. The accused then left the room saying he would bring the pearls. He returned in about ten minutes with a sealed packet in the drawing room. He then produced four pearls from his pocket, and placed them on the floor, saying those were the pearls, which he wished to sell. The pretended purchaser then took out scales and weights from his bag and weighed one pearl, saying "10 *rutees*." After weighing the remaining pearls the accused demanded Rs. 9,000 for the pearls. The purchaser then said that the price demanded for the pearls was too much. The accused said they were very valuable pearls, and he himself would pay Rs. 14,000 for them. The purchaser then asked the accused whether the pearls formed part of the stolen property, in respect of which the case was then pending at the Sessions against some Hyderabad nobles. The accused replied that the pearls belonged to a Mogul in Khetwady in Bombay, and then he (the accused) related everything concerning the pearls to the informant. The purchaser then counted out Rs. 9,000, and took the pearls. At this time, the witness and the others who were concealed in the room, rushed into the drawing-room. Witness seized the pearls and the money, while the others secured the prisoner. A *punch* was called, a *punchnama* was made, and the pearls were weighed, and they corresponded to the description given by the complainant.

After examining Mr. Phudkey, Chief Constable of the Poona Police, and Narayen Moreshwar Kelkar, the informant, the Magistrate adjourned the case till to-day.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS. 4TH MEETING.

THE following will be the programme for this afternoon, commencing at 5 p.m., sharp.

I.—Tent-pegging, tilting at a ring in the ground (*a*) Horses ; (*b*) Ponies.

II.—Trotting Race—Horses and ponies. Horses drawing from a trot to stop and turn round once.

III.—Jumping Competition.—(*a*) Horses ; (*b*) Ponies.

IV.—Jaldi Stakes.—Ride round the trees to a point, remove saddle and home barebacked carrying saddle.

V.—Polo Ball Gathering Barebacked.—Four polo balls placed ten yards apart to be severally collected and placed in a bucket. Competitors must dismount to pick up the balls but need not do so at the bucket. The bucket is then to be carried to the winning post.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

MURDER OF A MISTRESS.

IMPERATRIX VS. NIJAMUDIN FAJLUDIN.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in june last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused murdered his kept mistress Bibanbu, and in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, there could be no possible doubt on the evidence that she came to a violent end, and the medical evidence established this fact. The question as to who inflicted the wound which brought about her death was, said the Sessions Judge, a question to be decided by the jury upon the evidence. On this point it was true there was only the evidence of the deceased woman ; but if the jury believed that evidence, recorded as it was in a magisterial enquiry, and in the presence of the accused, it was, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, legally sufficient to convict the accused. It had been contended that the murder was without motive and that in striking the blow, there was no intent to kill. Motive, said the Sessions Judge, was not a necessary factor in the offence of murder ; and the intent to kill was sufficiently evidenced by the nature of the weapon with which the blow was struck. The case for the prosecution was strongly corroborated by the attempt of the accused to commit suicide. The court, agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury, convicted the accused and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused, in his appeal to the High Court, said he had not committed, the offence. The deceased, his kept mistress, had in her keeping another man and disputes were going on between the deceased and the accused. With the intention of killing the accused, the woman came to his house, bringing with her the other man, who was in her keeping. As that man struck a knife into the accuseds abdomen, accused lost consciousness and fell down. He therefore, did not know what became of the deceased or who killed her.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence rejected the appeal.

DIMINISHING THE SUPPLY OF WATER IN A TANK.

IMPERATRIX VS. SEWMORTEYA BIN MALIKAJUNYA.

This was a report of the proceedings of Mr. C. W. Richardson, First Class magistrate at Dharwar, who, in April last, convicted the accused of mischief by causing diminution in the supply of water of the Halibasapa Tank, which is used for a public purpose and fined him Rs. 10 with the alternative of ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused pleaded in his defence a right to the supply of water. Mr. Richardson said it was probable the accused might have a right to receive the water from the tank in a legitimate way by a sluice through which it passes, but he had no right to make a cutting of his own through the embankment and make a new channel to convey the water into his field. Mr. J. F. Muir, District Magistrate of Dharwar, in his report to the High Court, said it was clear from the return of tanks and wells, that the right to use the water of the tank for irrigation vested in the accuseds late father, and now vested in the accused. Accordingly the accused had the right to use the water for irrigation even though it might have been set apart by the municipality for the use of human beings and animals. It did not appear by what right the municipality had set apart the tank for this purpose ; nor did it appear that it had so set it apart. Mr. Muir accordingly recommended that the magistrates finding and sentence be quashed.

Their lordships, in disposing of the reference, said as the act of the accused was committed in the assertion of an apparently "bona fide" right, we agree with the District Magistrate that the conviction and sentence must be quashed ; the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

STRANGULATION OF A WIFE TO CURE HER OF MADNESS.

IMPERATRIX VS. C. PHILIP FERNANDES.

This was a review of the proceedings of Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Acting Sessions Judge of Sholapore Bijapur, who, in May last, convicted the accused of causing the death of his wife, Mary, by a rash or negligent act not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

It appears that the accused is an inhabitant of Barsi, and carried on the business of a general merchant. The deceased was his wife and was residing with him at Barsi. The wedded life of the couple had not been a happy one. The accused was a drunkard, and while [illegible] he used to ill-treat his wife, so much so that [illegible]7th March last, the deceased was suffering from a violent mental excitement when a doctor was called to treat her. The doctor found her to be acting like a violent mad woman and gave instructions that her hands and feet should be tied up with a view to prevent her running away and doing mischief to herself or to the neighbourhood. These instructions were carefully followed on the 17th and 18th March but on the night of the 19th, the accused transgressed the doctors instructions under influence of liquor, and tied his wife's neck and also to a cot so tightly as to strangulate her. After she was thus tied down to the cot, the accused struck her blows with two sticks all over the body, with the result that the strangulation and contusions produced by the accuseds acts caused the womans death the same night. The deceaseds brother was then living with the accused, but he was prevented by the accused from rescuing his sister. The medical evidence showed that death was caused by strangulation and by contusions caused by some blunt instrument like a stone, stick, or clenched fist. The Sessions Judge remarked that, on the night of 19th March, the woman was not in a violent state, and yet, the evidence showed, she was tied up in such a way that she was not able to survive till the morning. While the accused and one Joachim were sleeping close by, the accused admitted that he took no precaution whatever to look after his wife during the night or to see if she wanted anything. Such conduct, the Sessions Judge observed, showed at least a callousness or carelessness that clearly brought the accused within the purview of section 304 A. His conduct was in no way excused, if it be a fact, as stated, that he had been drinking that night. Considering, however, the class of life to which the accused belonged, and the special circumstances of the case, the Sessions Judge thought that the ends of justice would be met by sentencing the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere, and ordered the record and proceedings to be returned.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

SPOON competitions were held at Colaba on Saturday afternoon, the 29th July, a very fair number of members being present. The wind was very strong and several showers of rain somewhat marred an otherwise very pleasant afternoon. The band of the L. N. Lancashire Regiment performing at the Colaba Bandstand, was very much appreciated. The next competitions will be held on Saturday afternoon, the 12th August, at 500 and 600 yards should the tide permit.

200 YARDS.	Score.
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	38*c*
Batty Sergt-Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	36*b*
Sergt-Major J Kelly, L N Lancashire Regt	36*b*
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	35*d*
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	34*c*
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	33
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	32
Sergt A Monk, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	32
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	32
Vol J A Lewis, Bo Vol Rifles	32
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	31
Ar-Sergt W Baldock, Ordnance Dept	30
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	28
Sergt W Green, Ordnance Dept	27
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Sergt W H Brewer, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Capt A King, G I P Ry Vols	25
Band Master J Harvey, L N Lancashire Regt	24
Lce-Corpl P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	22

a Winner of 1st Spoon. *b* Handicapped 3 points, winner of 3rd Spoon. *c* Handicapped 3 points winner of 4th Spoon. *d* Handicapped 3 points, *e* winner of 2nd Spoon.

500 YARDS.	Score.
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	42*a*
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	36*b*
Sergt-Major J Kelly, L N Lancashire Regt	36
Batty Sergt-Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	34
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	33
Ar-Sergt J Baldock, Ordnance Dept	33
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	32
Sergt W H Brewer, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Ar Sergt W Boylette Bo Vol Rifles	30
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	29
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	29
Lce-Corpl P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Sergt W Green, Ordnance Dept	29
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Band Master J Harvey, L N Lancashire Regt	27
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Qr-Mr-Sergt Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	Retired.

a Handicapped 3 points, winner of 1st Spoon. *b* winner of 2nd Spoon.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

CRICKET.

NOWSARI KANGA C. C. VS. HINDOO C. C.

A MATCH was played between the above clubs in Nowsari on Saturday and Sunday last, and resulted in favour of the former by 76 runs. The following are the full scores :—

KANGA CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Gotla, c Jalnawala, b Vakil	2	b Desai	8
B Kanga, self out	26	b Desai	1
Kotwal, b Jalnawala	8	not out	9
Gadiali, b Marwari	2	did not bat	
Khori, not out	4	b Desai	7
Jamshed, b Vakil	0	did not bat.	
Kek-Kanga, c Jalnawala, b Vakil	2		
Tata, run out	19		
Mian, b Marwari	13		
Kawasji, b Marwari	7		
S Kanga, c and b Desai	5		
Extras	13	Extras	0
Total	101	Total	25

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	W.		B.	R.	W.
Vakil	50	34	4	Desai	24	13	3
Marwari	45	26	3	Kurani	20	12	0
Jalnawa'a	15	5	1				
Kurani	39	22	0				
Dosa	30	14	2				

HINDOO CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Kurani, c Gadiali, b B Kanga	3	c B Kanga, b Kotwal	2
Gagrat, b Kotwal	0	b Tata	2
Pandit, b B Kanga	5	did not bat	
C Desai, b Kotwal	0	run out	1
Jalnawala, c Tata, b Kotwal	3	did not bat	
Marwari, b B Kanga	5	b Kotwal	3
K S Vakil, b Kotwal	0	b Kotwal	0
M Desai, c Kek, b Kotwal	0	not out	0
R Vakil, not out	22	b Tata	2
Chanco, b B Kanga	3	run out	0
Dulpat, b R Kotwal	5	b Tata	5
Extras	5	Extras	3
Total	32	Total	26

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	W.		B.	R.	W.
Kotwal	53	15	6	Kotwal	35	11	5
B Kanga	43	12	4	Tata	23	15	3

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE CRICKET CLUB VS. THE BOMBAY CUSTOMS CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played off on the Cooperage, on Saturday afternoon. The Indian Marine elected to bat first, and were all disposed of for 42 runs. Lieutenant Wilson, 16, being the only one who entered into double figures. G. Kelly was responsible for 6 wickets for 16 runs. The Customs, having scored 98 runs for four wickets, declared their innings closed. Messrs. H. H. and P. H. Jackson, and H. J. Thomas played up well for their side, scoring 46, 26, and 14 runs, respectively. The Indian Marine scored 23 runs for 6 wickets in their second innings, when time was called. The game thus ended in a win for the Customs by 6 wickets and 46 runs.

The following are the scores :

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Sub-Lieut Locke, b G Kelly	1	not out	0
Sub-Lieut Willock, b G Kelly	0	b G Kelly	0
Sub-Lieut Vines, c Chitts, b Reed	0	b P Jackson	1
Johanghirji, b G Kelly	0	c E Smith, b P Jackson	6
Lieut Wilson, not out	16	b P Jackson	0
Lieut Mitchell, b G Kelly	3	b G Kelly	1
Lieut St John, c H Forde, b Reed	0	not out	8
Lieut Beaumont, b G Kelly	6	b G Kelly	6
Lieut Hewett, c E D Smith, b Jackson	2	did not bat	
Lieut Grimstone, b P Jackson	5		
Captain Holland, b G Kelly	1		
Extras	8	Extras	1
Total	42	Total	23

BOMBAY CUSTOMS C. C.

W H Jackson, b Jehanghirji	46
J M Kelly, b Beaumont	1
C F Smith, c Vines, b Johanghirji	3
P W Jackson, c Holland, b Vines	26
H J Thomas, not out	14
H F Forde }	
T J Reed }	
G Kelly }	did not bat.
W I Otto }	
E D Smith }	
W F Smith }	
Extras	8
Total	98

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB 3RD ELEVEN VS. B. B. & C. I. RY. CRICKET CLUB 2ND ELEVEN.

A cricket match was played on the Cooperage, on Saturday, between the above teams, resulting in favour of the former by 25 runs. The following are the respective scores :—

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB 3RD ELEVEN.

P Flower, b Collins	5
C Bailey, b Collins	25
C Cochrane, b Brewin	15
F Joyce, c Owen, b Collins	8
E Simmonds, b Collins	0
F Blodwell, b Collins	0
R Malvery, b Collins	2
W Court, c Collins, b Owen	2
F Collins, b Collins	15
V Rattigan, not out	2
E Flower, c McDonald, b Collins	0
Extras	0
Total	75

B. B. & C. I. RY. C. CLUB 2ND ELEVEN.

Nash, c Rattigan, b Court	1
McDonald, c Joyce, b Court	3
Cockman, b Court	0
H Collins, b Bailey	0
J Brewin, b Court	27
Dunk, run out	6
Baldrey, b Malvery	4
Page, b Court	0
Lawrence, b Court	0
D'Souza, not out	1
Owen, b Malvery	0
Extras	8
Total	50

AN XI. OF THE PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The excitement in this match which was played on the Gymkhana ground, on Saturday last, was maintained almost from the very beginning to the very end. Going in first the Gymkhana lost three of their best wickets for 44 ; E. Davar 17 ; Ayrton, 13 ; and D. Kanga 11. The batting display of the last-named does not come up to expectations this season. With only Cooper left in from whom runs could be expected things did not look over bright for them. But he was quite equal to the emergency, and showed a special penchant for the bowling of his former confreres. Going in third wicket down with the score at 44, he was out seventh for a well scored 39, when the total had reached 91 by judiciously monopolising the bowling and letting his partners have as little of it as possible, he made 39 out of the 43 made from the bat while he was in amidst excitement as to whether the century would be reached the innings closed for 99. The Medicos on going in commenced very badly, and half their wickets were down for 16 runs only, and speculation was rife whether the follow-on would be saved. But Guzdar (22) and Mody (17) by steady play put the matter beyond a doubt, and took the score to 51 before the former was out. Another useful stand by Kirkpatrick and Mody took the score to 68 when the latter was out. With three more wickets to fall, and just ten minutes left for play the game became exciting and every ball was watched with interest by a large body of spectators, amongst whom were a good many of the College Professors and a large contingent of the lady-students. With the score unaltered Kirkpatrick was smartly stumped by Cooper for 13. With one run added P. Davur bowled the ninth man, and with just two minutes left for drawing stumps Kharas bowled the last wicket leaving the Gymkhana winners by 28 runs after an exciting finish. Towards the end the College showed very commendable promptitude in sending out their men to the wickets to save time. Kharas took five wickets for 36 runs for the Gymkhana and Simpson 5 for 41 for their opponents.

GHADECHI UNITED VS BHAVNAGAR SAMALDAS COLLEGE.

A match was played between the above teams at Ghadechi, on Saturday, and resulted in a splendid victory of the Samaldas College team, by 6 wickets. Mr. Leslie, the captain of the U. C. C., having won the toss, chose to bat, and the whole side was dismissed for a total of 54 runs, the chief contributors were Messrs. Leslie, E. Sims, and R. White, who were responsible for 20, 9, and 7 runs, respectively. For the S. C. C. Club, Mr. Coachman's bowling was capital, 6 wickets for 19 runs. The S. C. C. Club's XI., which was headed by Mr. Bharucha, then went in, and made 68 runs by steady play. Messrs. B. H. Omrigar and P. P. Damri knocked down 23 and 18 runs, respectively for their side. Captain J. Ashley was very successful with the ball ; he captured 8 wickets for 25 runs. Time, being not yet over the U. C.'s XI. opened their innings with free batting and made 84 runs for 4 wickets. Messrs. R. Spalding (not out), H. Davies (not out) R. White, scored 39, 15, and 15 runs, respectively. At this total they declared their innings closed. Now only an hour was left for the S. C. C.'s XI. to make up the total. But by steady and patient play they made 71 runs for 4 wickets within one hour. Time being over, the stumps were drawn, and thus the game was won by 6 wickets. In the second innings Messrs. P. P. Damri and S. D. Grant won the applause of all the former for his steady play, the latter for his steady play with the highest score of 49 runs.

THE Y. M. C. A. SECOND ELEVEN VS. THE ELPHINSTONE C. GYMKHANA SECOND ELEVEN.

A match was played between the second elevens of the Y. M. C. A. and the Elphinstone College Gymkhana, on Saturday last, which resulted in a win for the latter by 25 runs. The victory of the Elphinstonians was in a large measure due to the excellent batting and bowling of their Captain M. Godrej. He scored 25 runs in good form, which was the highest individual effort on either side, and captured six wickets. Karai and Sethna also played well for the collegians, scoring 21 and 11, respectively. At the close of their innings the Elphinstonians put together a total of 85 runs. The Y. M. C. A. men then went in to bat, and began very well. Beaumont played a patient game, and scored 21 runs to his credit, before he was given l.-b.-w. None of the other batsmen were seen to advantage, and the whole side was dismissed for a total of 60 runs. Higgins of whom great things were expected did not give the spectators the real touch of his quality, and did nothing notable either with the willow or the leather. Beaumont, in addition to his creditable performance with the bat, rendered very valuable service to his side as a bowler. And Sethna on the College side shared the bowling honours with his captain in disposing of 3 wickets for 15 runs only.

CITY OF BOMBAY C. CLUB VS. LIBERAL C., CLUB.

An eleven of the City Club on Sunday encountered the team of the Liberal Club, and secured a win of 3 wickets and 96 runs. The principal players were absent partially from both the sides, and the sides, as they were, appeared evenly matched. The City captain lost the toss and had to go to field out with his men, and so good account did they give of themselves that the liberal batsmen, except Daroovala (22) and Ratnagur (8 not out), could not come off, and the innings closed for 49 runs only. The City Club compiled 145 runs for seven wickets at the call of time for which aggregate they were indebted to H. Billimoria 36, Belgaumvala 22, Kanga 15, and Daver 13, Contractor at the close also hitting up 20 runs. Setna, among the Liberal bowlers only appeared to be on the spot, taking 3 City wickets for 22 runs, while the honor on the other side was divided between H. Billimoria, Davar, and Belgaumvala.

THE WANDERING C. C. VS. CANTERBURY C. C.

A cricket match was played on Danda green, on Sunday last, between the Wandering Cricket Club and the Canterbury Cricket Club, which resulted in a victory for the former by 9 wickets and 58 runs, The Wanderers went in to bat on a fairly dry wicket, and scored 70 runs. Messrs. W. and P. Jackson, Richard D'Souza, and Barsatty displayed good cricket, scoring 31, 25, 27, and 11, respectively. The Canterbury on going in were interrupted by heavy showers. Messrs. W. and P. Jackson managed to dispose of them for 17 runs. Mr. Richard was very usefu behind the wicket, but he dropped one or two balls, which appeared to go right into his hand. In the second innings the Wanderers scored 42 with two wickets down ; when D'Souza, the captain of the Wanderers, decl

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

A collection of valuable law books, containing reports and standard text books, also books in general literature and Latin, the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD, CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Desai Girjashunker Vujayshunker and Desai Manshunker Vujayshunker and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Joshi Doongersi Moorarjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of February 1892, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold salt batty land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalows, standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, near Frere overbridge in the Island of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2232 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under No. 355 and now under No. 2-1895 and under old survey No. 193 and new Survey No. 709 and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 4 and are now assessed under No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Grant Road station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on or towards the west by a wall in common use of the owners of the property and the owners of the adjoining property now or late of Heerjibhoy Hormusjee Sheoff and Dorabjee Hormusjee Sheoff, on or towards the north by the Foras Road and on or towards the south by a passage on the other side whereof is the Grant Road storeyead, and which said bungalow, hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen, the mortgagees' solicitors, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MAHOMED HOOSEIN KAMBEKER STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewalla, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Haji Aba Rahiman Haji Joonus and Haji Adum Haji Joonus, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of November, 1887, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the west side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal taxes under No. 7, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under No.—, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Joosub Noor Mahomed, on or towards the south by the property of Haji Karim Mahomed Sulleman, on or towards the east by the said Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, and on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Haji Aba Rahiman Haji Joonus and Haji Adum Haji Joonus and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Nanu and Hormasji, Attornies to the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE OF 13 CASES OF GOLD BROCADE SILK DAMASK.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Permeshridas, of Cawnpore—

H P V—1447-50—4 cases each 12 pieces gold brocade silk damask.

1474-76—3	„	„	12	„	„	„
1480-82—3	„	„	12	„	„	„
1492-95—3	„	„	12	„	„	„

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 2, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Imperial Bank, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels, carpets, China and Japanese vases, fancy table ornaments marble clock, &c., the property of A. D. SMEATON, Esq.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th inst, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built Victoria, with removable coach-box.
1 second-hand palnquin officue shigram in good order.
1 strong Mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette.
1 strong chesnut Arab, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab galloway, quiet in saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p m. Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Buildings, Fort, above the *Bombay Gazette* Office (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), valuable and handsome oak, consisting of one grand concert piano by Ronisch, and blackwood household furniture, tables, chairs, almira, cabinets, bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, &c., the property of Mrs B. CONRY.

The above will be on view 4 days before sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 2, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF JEWELLERY, ENGLISH SILVER WATCH, PEARLS, DIAMONDS, &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p m, at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, on account of the concerned, consisting of diamonds, English silver watch, diamond, pearl and ruby rings, bracelets, necklets, chains, alberts, sets of studs, links, earring, gold scarf rings, charms, pencils, watch keys, &c.

The porperty is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 2, 1893.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, BICYCLE, PIANOFORTE, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, the household furniture, consisting of drawing room sofas, chairs, chest of drawers, with and without mirror door almyras, round writing, dressing, washing and dining tables, teapoys, corner whatnots, side cabinets, side board, ornament stands, iron safe, pianoforte, bicycle, wooden bedsteads, screens, hanging and table lamps, pictures, meatsafes, dumb waiters, fancy ornaments, crockery and glassware, perambulator, &c, &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Bombay, August 2, 1893. Auctioneers.

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"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
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"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

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The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 1.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of ¼ per cent. both in Consols and Indian Sterling Loan, at 98½ and 108⅛, respectively. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rates of discount remained at Friday's enhanced quotations. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 32½d. per oz; but in New York, the metal was 2 cents higher, at 70¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·83 dollars. Four per cent. Rupee Securities in London were 9-16 per cent. higher, at £68 13-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3 3-16d. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to 98; Paris Exchange on London was 4 centimes higher, at 25·24½.

The Wheat Market was dull, and the price of No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool receded ¼d. per cental, to 5s. 9d., Ex-Quay. Linseed was steady and unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady yesterday; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Spot prices were again all unchanged; but American Arrivals were partially 1-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 13-32d. for July-August deliveries, and 4 29-64d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 8 cents per lb. and Futures for September were 7 points lower, at 7·88 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales; but the deficency on this season's crop compared with the two previous years can now be pretty well estimated, and interest centres in the coming crop.

Cotton has been taken here to a small extent again to-day, with the market still quiet, and prices all unchanged. Exporters have bought only 100 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 174, while the Mills have taken 600 bales, made up of 200 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 193-95; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 199-200; and 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 180; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 195 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Both these markets are now quiet, with but little export business doing in either, but prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,425	bales.
Wheat	18,548	cwts.
Linseed	6,614	„
Rapeseed	3,111	„
Poppyseed	1,472	„
Castorseed	2,647	„
Rice	2,943	„

FREIGHTS are quiet; and beyond some business for Antwerp, for August shipment, at 16s. 3d. per ton, nothing fresh has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE has ruled firm throughout the day, Bank Telegraphic and Demand having been quoted at 1s. 3 13-32 and 7-16d. for the mail, and 1s. 3 7-16 and 15-32d. for September, a little having been done early, for that month, at 1s. 3 7-16d. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 3 9-16d, for near delivery, at which also a moderate amount was placed, and soon Calcutta rates coming stronger at 1s. 3 15-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 25-32 to 13-16d. for six months' sight Credits, our rates here hardened 1-32d., all round. The local supply of export Bills still continues small; but money is evidently wanted in Calcutta, and our market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-32 to 7-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 ¾d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 19-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·64	„

forward Telegraphic being quoted at 1s. 3 15-32 to ½d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at lower rates for Fours, 107⅛ having been quoted for Money, and 106 13-16 for Account in the afternoon; but before the close a further decline took place, the cash price leaving off at 106 15-16d.

SHARES remain very quiet but without much further movement in rates for Cotton Mill Scrip. To-day a recovery has taken place of Rs. 50 in Dhun; of Rs. 15 in Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 12½ in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 10 in David. Presidency have declined Rs. 50. Bombay Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 25 for the first issue. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,125 *ex div.*

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Route to Brazil via Galveston now open for messages without restriction.
Telegraphic communication between Granada and Nicaragua interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian Frontier. Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi 9-30 p.m. Wednesday 2nd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st August, 1893.

(Difference in longtitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	11	p.m.	10	36
Teheran	1	2	15 p.m.	...	22
Suez	1	2	50 p.m.		18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 1st August, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	18	...	4
„ Kurrachee	...	40	...	1
„ Madras	2	26	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 31st July, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·683
Temperature of the Air	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·837
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·9
General Directions of wind*	W, WNW, W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	414
Fall of Rain	0·63
Total fall during month	16·14
„ year	44·07
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st August	0·08

* From midnight to midnight.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending July 22, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	30,170	30,232	..	62	...	747
Goods	24,523	29,220	...	4,697	..	21,785
Other earnings	2,756	3,182	...	426	...	3,845
Weekly total.	57,449	62,634	..	5,185	...	..
Aggregate	1,94,248	2,20,320	...	...	..	26,077

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 31.

10 p.m. ... 80·7

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1.

6 a.m.	78·9
10 a.m.	82·1
2 p.m.	77·8
4 p.m.	81·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LEASK—July 31, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of James Leask, Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, of a son.

DEATH.

NARIELWALA—August 1, at his residence, Khetwaly 13th Lane, near Cama Baug, Mr. S. S. Narielwala, the father of Ardasir and Pestonjee Narielwala. The funeral ceremony takes place this (Wednesday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1893.

WE have been favoured with the report of the Census of Mysore, by Mr. V. N. Narasimiyengar, the Superintendent of the Census Operations in that State in 1891. Mysore the north and north-east frontier of which runs with the Bombay Presidency on the side of Dharwar and North Kanara, the remainder being encompassed by the Madras Presidency, forms a great plateau with alternating hills and valleys between the converging eastern and western ghauts which may be termed the buttresses that support it. The area is variously estimated, and may be taken at 28,000 square miles, about equal to the half of England and Wales. The surface is broken and undulating, scarcely a single square mile being of actual plain. The general elevation is from two to three thousand feet above the sea, the ground sloping from ten to twenty feet per mile in the more level districts, and from sixty to eighty in the more precipitous. Rocky hills, some thousands of feet high, with lofty peaks, crowned by old fortresses break up the country, and give rise to rivers and streams flowing between high banks, which render natural irrigation impossible. Both monsoons visit the region which is situated nearly midway between the eastern and western coasts. The average rainfall is about 35 inches, the highest ever known in any district being 75 and the lowest 22 inches. The South-West monsoon seems to come in two bursts, the first, beginning in May or June, being separated from the second, which ends in October, by a long break in August and September. The North-East monsoon breaks generally with great force in November, often filling the largest tanks in a few hours. The rivers are useless for direct irrigation for two reasons; they flow between precipitous banks, and owing to the elevation above the sea, the water quickly disappears in desolating torrents—or rather would do so had not the industry of man devised means to retain and store the water in a wonderful series of tanks. Some forty thousand tanks varying in size from mere pools to great lakes were constructed by the ancient rulers. Sir Charles Elliott, when Famine Commissioner in Mysore, during the great famine of the seventies reported that the ingenious method in which each valley was made to contain a chain of irrigation tanks, and each river to feed a chain of irrigation channels left the British officers who were in charge of the Province little to do, but to put them in thorough repair. He pointed out, however, that the endeavour to repair the whole of them—including small tanks—not yielding fifty rupees per annum—had resulted in a great expenditure of money, so that in Kolar, where [illegible] had been done in the way of repai[illegible] take thirty years and £700,000 to [illegible] the system in that valley alone. From this incidental estimate we may form some conception of the immense labour and cost of construction of the whole system. Doubtless the tank system of Mysore represents the labour of successive centuries, and the energy and the public spirit of successive dynasties.

It is satisfactory to know that since the accession of the present Maharajah the work of restoration which was taken in hand during the period of British administration, has been methodically continued. Several new and valuable works have been undertaken and are approaching completion. The report mentions in connection with this important question of husbanding the water-supply, that it has been found that since the time of the great famine the natural springs of the country have sunk much deeper from the surface. The general subsoil moisture of the country has decreased during the last two decades. It would be interesting to ascertain whether this phenomenon has been associated with a decrease or an increase of the growth of trees on hillsides and in the country generally. The forest tracts cover an area of fourteen hundred square miles, while that of "uncultivable waste" is over eleven thousand. If a portion of this waste were afforested, probably the subsoil moisture would not continue to diminish. It has been observed that there is a periodicity in the rainfall, every fifth or sixth year being one of abundant rain. The population is some fifty thousand short of five millions, giving an average of 173·45 per square mile. Considerably over a third of the country being uncultivable waste, it is obvious that the density of population varies greatly. The southern districts at Bangalore and Myscre are the most densely populated, the former having 313·73 and the latter 236·03 souls to the square mile. In Chitaldrug on the extreme north, the population is but 103·65 to the square mile. The density of the population of the whole State is greater than that of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. It is greater than that of Ireland, and only just less than that of France. The population has increased during the last decade by 7,57,416, or 18·09 per cent., which is more than can be said for either France or Ireland. Every district shows a substantial increase on the numbers of the previous Census. It is a source of jubilation for the Hindus that the rate of increase is greater for males than females—an unchivalrous feeling with which we can have no sympathy. This is not the case however with other sects and communities, with which the Hindus are "enwoven," amongst whom there is a considerable excess of females. The general increase is ascribed to the recuperation of the population since 1881 after the heavy losses of the dreadful famine of 1876-77, when nearly a million souls perished. The succeeding seasons were good, and in fourteen years the population had nearly reached upon 112,000 the ante-famine standard, a difference of only two per cent. having still to be made up. Taking as a basis the growth of the last twenty years, the population may be expected to increase by 900,000 in the next decade, making the total 5,838,000 The natural increment in Mysore as in India generally is 16 per cent. in ten years; in England and Wales it is estimated at about 13 to 15 per cent. Dr. Pearson will do well to make a note of this for a new edition of his lugubrious work on the probable future of the civilised world. The increase in the area of land taken up was proportionate to the increase of the population; the number of additional houses is set down at 161,000—figures which however, cannot be regarded as correct, a change in the method of enumerating separate houses being answerable apparently for a large portion of the apparent increase in the numbers.

Both emigration and immigration have been at work, a fact strengthening Mr. O'Donnell's observation based on his census experience in Bengal, that the Indian population is by no means so sedentary as has been generally presumed, and that there is abundant proof that it migrates freely when sufficient inducement offers. Of every thousand of the population twenty-four emigrated during the ten years, while their places were taken by forty immigrants. Of the emigrants the proportion of males was twenty-three to twenty-five females; with the immigrants the proportion was forty-five males to thirty-five females. Nearly a hundred thousand of the emigrant Mysorians settled in the Madras, and some eighteen thousand in, the Bombay Presidency. Nearly five thousand migrated to the Nizam's Dominions. The immigrants chiefly come from Madras, but Bombay and other parts of India furnish their quota. The immigation is attributed to the number of mills and factories around Bangalore, and to the facilities given by railway communication to labour, skilled and unskilled, to seek employment on the large works carried on. The development of trade and general prosperity have also exerted some influence in this direction. There is, besides, a periodical exodus of the working population from certain districts into the coffee tracts within and without the State. The urban population has increased by over eighty thousand during the decade, and now stands at 627,000. Some of this increase is due to a migration from the rural districts. In religion the population is mainly Hindu—over four million six hundred thousand being of that faith. The Mahomedans number a quarter-of-a-million, and a long way behind come thirty-eight thousand Christians. The Jains are fourth, with thirteen thousand, and then the Parsees, counting thirty-five. The animists or nature-worshippers, who dwell in forests and even the demon-worshippers, are all included under the too elastic term Hindu. The writer of the report argues that if an attempt were made to classify the varying faiths and creeds, the task would be endless; it is the merit of Hindu philosophy after satisfying the thoughtful of the higher castes "to throw the mantle of its theology and spiritual dogmas over the inferior aboriginal cults." It is worth noting that the writer pronounces the present transitory period to be one of "endless upheaval and unrest among all the social organisms of India, side by side with the iconoclastic and dissolvent examination with which fossilized institutions and conventions are confronted from the ever-growing intelligence and knowledge of the people." This sentence might have been written by a German Professor in Leipzig or Berlin; the spirit of unrest of which it speaks, is not exactly what one would have expected to find in full activity in Southern India. The report is written with praiseworthy absence of religious or racial bias. It gives some information not hitherto available of a new sect, or at least of one that has not hitherto attracted attention. The Smarta Brahmins represent a secession from "the intangible and occult pantheistic philosophy" and a more or less "gradual approach towards the worship of an amorphous god, endowed with every beneficent attribute—Vishnu." The peculiar beliefs of other sects, more or less orthodox—whose hair-splittings about faith and works and the saving virtues of Lukhsmi which are disputed by other sects remind the writer of "the comical squabbles of the Big Endians and the Little Endians"—also find a place in the chapter devoted to the religion and religious sects of Mysore. The report is very ably drawn up, and abounds with a great deal of suggestive information of considerable interest.

THE speed at which the mail train travels between Bombay and Calcutta is considered by the dwellers at the other end of the railway system to be unsatisfactory, and complaints against the authorities come periodically. To the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is attributed all the blame, for the East Indian Company is able to show a more rapid rate of transit over that portion of the journey which is made over their lines. The agitation which has for its object the acceleration of the pace has been renewed within the past few days. Our scientific contemporary, the *Engineer*, is at some pains to show how the desired end can be easily attained. Allahabad which is of course interested, maintains that the journey between Allahabad and Jubbulpur is too slow, and asks that the down train from Bombay should reach Allahabad earlier, and the up-train leave later, that they may have longer time in which to do their mail work, and the passengers have more leisure in which to rest and refresh themselves. But the Calcutta organ asks why, in a journey between Bombay and the Bengal capital, Allahabad need be considered at all, and reminds its readers that many years ago a loop-line, east of Naini junction to connect the main and Jubbulpur lines, was surveyed, and all but sanctioned. And it proceeds to show that even without this loop-line, carriages to or from Bombay can be transferred at the existing junction without any inconvenience or loss of time worth mentioning. This is done when the train carrying the English mails is running, but the *Engineer* would have the same done with every mail train, but more rapidly. How the journey can be shortened as regards actual running time is clearly demonstrated. By the new engines, with continuous brakes, a speed of thirty-five miles an hour can be maintained without danger to the bridges or permanent way. And this, we are given to understand, will be done directly the present rainy season is over. The five hundred and sixty-four miles between Howrah and Allahabad is now covered in a trifle over eighteen hours, but this, it is stated, can be reduced by a couple of hours. The East Indian Railway Company can do this and is ready to do it, but until the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company co-operates its efforts will be of little avail. Instead of thirty-five miles an hour the Company is asked to run at thirty, equivalent to an increase of six miles per hour as they now run at twenty-four. And here our scientific contemporary waxes wroth. The pace at which the Great Indian Peninsular trains run is declared to be a disgrace to the Indian railway system. Why such an undesirable state of things has been allowed to continue so long, our contemporary cannot imagine, and declares that in no other country would it have been tolerated. Whether true or not, it is unlikely that the indulgence in vituperative writing of this kind will have any effect on the Company in question. We could have understood the Calcutta lay papers employing their spare time in this manner, but a scientific journal might reasonably have been expected to deal with the capabilities of the locomotives of the Company which has incurred its displeasure, the probable effects of wear and tear in the permanent way, and the advantages which the Company would derive. Doubtless very good and sufficient reasons exist for the unwillingness of the officials to alter their procedure to suit Calcutta, and they will be able to make out a very good defence in case Government is further urged to take the matter entirely out of their hands, and insist on a higher rate of speed being maintained. If Calcutta is prepared to pay for an accelerated service its desire can be readily satisfied.

A RESOLUTION in review of the Provincial Civil Works estimates of expenditure during the current official year, shows that the grants are generally in excess of the amount spent on Provincial Civil Works officers during the five years ending 1891-92. But in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and Oudh, and Bombay the allotments have been considerably curtailed. In Bombay, however, the following original works are to be begun during the current official year: a Civil Hospital and Medical School for Hyderabad; Subordinate and Small Cause Courts at Poona; Lines for the City Police at Poona; and constructing the Neri-Ajanta Road, the British portion of which runs through the Khandeish district Most noticeable of all, is an undertaking for protecting and strengthening the foreshore in Back Bay, for which the sum of a lakh and thirty-seven thousand rupees has been sanctioned. Of this only ten thousand rupees will be spent within the twelve months, so that it would appear the work is likely to proceed but slowly. Numerous bungalows for officials and offices in which to discharge their duties are to be constructed in various parts of the country. More than this, Rangoon is to have a new Government House at a cost bordering close on to six lakhs of rupees; Darjiling, additions to its Darbar Hall, and Ootacamund additions and improvements to the Government House, for which seven and three-quarter lakhs are assigned. On Civil Works, at the expense of the Incorporated Local Funds, Bombay will spend fourteen and three-quarter lakhs; Bengal forty-three, and Madras forty-five. Buildings for educational and medical purposes, roads, and bridges are included in these amounts.

WE ventured to predict yesterday that the French would demand a material guarantee for the fulfilment of the conditions set forth in the ultimatum. To-day, the telegraph announces that the temporary possession of the port of Chantamon, on the coast of Siam, east of Bangkok, is required. In the meanwhile the island of Kohstang has been occupied, and the residents and the Siamese customs officials unceremoniously removed, while the French instal themselves in their place. The island in question is the Diamond Harbour of Bangkok—the place at which all large vessels must discharge their cargoes before venturing across the bar, where the depth of water is only fourteen feet at high tide, before proceeding up the river to Bangkok. They can only take on board half the cargo in the river, under penalty of not being able to recross the bar. They must proceed to Kohstang to take in the rest of their cargo which is taken there in lighters. Doubtless the lighters belonging to British owners which have been taken possession of by the French, were lying at the island in question.

THE s. s. Hydaspes, with the outward English mails of the 21st July, left Aden, at 1 p.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday at midnight.

THE s. s. Imaum, which arrived here on the 31st ultimo, from Newport, under the command of Captain S. C. Penberthy, encountered moderate to light westerly wind from Aden to Sokotra, thence to Long. 60° E. strong gale from W. S. W. to S. W. with high sea, and then to port from fresh to moderate wind with moderate sea.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's s. s. Hoseinee, under the command of Captain F. J. Baffin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Jed

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND SIAM.

A MATERIAL GUARANTEE DEMANDED.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

As a guarantee for the fulfilment of the ultimatum, France demands of Siam the temporary possession of the Port of Chentaboon, in the Gulf of Siam.

THE SIAMESE QUESTION.

PARIS, Aug. 1.

M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Marquis of Dufferin have signed a Protocol creating a neutral Zone on the Upper Mekong between the new French territory and Burmah-China.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

Several hundred delegates at Chicago will attend the opening of the Silver Convention to-day.

THE UNITED STATES.

Treasury only bought 2,380,000 ounces of Silver in July, which is nearly one-half less than the amount required by the Sherman Act.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 1.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, with the outward English mails of the 21st ult., left here for Bombay, at 1 p.m., to-day.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The following is the programme for the next Legislative Council meeting :—

The Ports Bill, Excise and Tariff Acts are to be introduced by Sir David Barbour ; Dacoity Bill by Sir Philip Hutchins ; and the Tributary Mahals of Cuttack Bill by Sir Alexander Miller.

The Indian Volunteers Bill will be considered at the next meeting.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

The following is the troopship programme for the ensuing season :—

Bombay : The first troopship arrives in Bombay on the 2nd October, with the 5th Dragoon Guards, and leaves on the 12th idem with details.

The second troopship arrives on the 11th October, with the 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, and leaves on the 21st idem with the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment for Aden, taking the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers from Aden.

The third troopship arrives on the 18th October with I. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery and the 29th, 40th, and 45th Field Batteries, and leaves on the 28th idem with T. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and the 19th, 20th, and 76th Field Batteries.

The fourth troopship arrives on the 25th October, with drafts, and leaves on the 4th November with details.

The fifth troopship arrives on the 22nd December with drafts, and leaves on the 2nd January with the 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment.

The sixth troopship arrives on the 9th January with the 1st Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, and leaves on the 20th idem with the 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry.

The seventh, eighth, and ninth troopships arrive on the 21st February, 16th March, and 23rd March, respectively, with drafts, and leave on the 3rd and 28th March, and 5th April, respectively, with details.

Karachi :—The first, second, and third troopships arrive on the 13th December, 1st January, and 7th March, with drafts, and leave, respectively, on the 23rd December, 11th January, and 17th March, with details.

HEAVY DAMAGES BY FLOODS.

The floods at Gulmarg are subsiding, and communications by telegraph have now been re-opened. Considerable damage has been done there.

Information which has so far come to hand of the floods in the Jhelum District is to the effect that at Pind Dadan Khan the railway post and the telegraph have all broken down.

Half the town is in ruins, and great damage is done all through the sub-division to cattle, crops, and village sites.

As the roads are impassable no definite information are obtainable as regards Jhelum itself.

Three-fourths of the town is in ruins. All kutcha houses have fallen, and very many pucca houses too.

The river rose four feet over the walls and sapped the foundation of houses.

No Government buildings suffered except a part of the Abkari buildings and out-offices of the Sessions house.

All streets were blocked with debris and mud, and the authorities had been hard at work cleaning up and opening the drains and housing up the homeless, &c.

All villages along the river were inundated, and they are said to have lost a great quantity of cattle.

According to information which has now been received from official sources the recent heavy floods at Shahpur have done more damage than at first appeared.

From all quarters come reports of fallen houses and ruined property.

Kalra village is a mass of ruins.

Pucca houses are still standing, but are in a dangerous condition.

The civil station has escaped, but is on an island.

Up to the 23rd July, there had been no postal communication with Shahpur for three days.

The want of telegraph is much felt by the authorities at such a junction.

On the 23rd July, floods were rapidly subsiding, and the Deputy Commissioner had hoped to get out, and see the extent of the damage.

Up to that time only two cases of loss of life had been reported, but no news had been received of many villages near the river, and it was feared a considerable number of lives may have been lost.

Loss of stored grain and house property has been immense.

The Deputy Commissioner is endeavouring to establish communications with other parts of the district, and to get authentic information from the villages near the river.

Damage has extended in some instances to villages six or seven miles from the river.

According to rumour Bhera Miani and Sahimal have suffered badly.

BRITISH OFFICER KILLED BY THE WAZIRIS.

Two sowars of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and one British Engineer Officer have been killed by the Waziris, near Bannu.

THE KHUSHK VALLEY BOUNDARY QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

One cause of the delay in the settlement of the Kushk Valley boundary question was the inaccuracy of maps. These had to be corrected before Colonels Yate and Ignatieff could proceed with their work.

THE SECUNDERABAD COMMAND.

The *Pioneer* learns on good authority that Major-General J. N. Crealock, now commanding one of the Infantry Brigades at Aldershot, has been designated as successor to General East at Secunderabad. General Crealock is no stranger to this country, having served in the Mutiny and much more recently in the command of the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment. He was on the staff of Lord Chelmsford throughout the Zulu war.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR'S ONLY DAUGHTER.

The death is reported of the only child of the Maharaja of Kashmir, a girl about two years old.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MADRAS.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

A public meeting, convened by the Sheriff, was held this evening, on the subject of Simultaneous Examination. Rajah Venkatagiri presided. The attendance included most of the leading native gentlemen of Madras, and was composed exclusively of natives.

The resolution placing on record the firm conviction of the meeting that Simultaneous Examinations would alone satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people of India, and fulfil the terms of the Proclamation of 1858 was proposed by Mr. Anandu Charlu, who referred to the abundance of talent, to be found in the country for filling Government offices.

The principal speech was made by Mr. Subramananya, editor of the *Hindu*, who said the history of the Government of India by England had been a history of promises made, and an attempt to evade those promises. He described the Provincial Service as a greatest sham that was ever devised to satisfy the aspirations of the people.

Mr. Chentsal Row supported the resolution, which was carried with much enthusiasm.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL SCOTT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, August 1.

Colonel Scott, the Political Agent of Kathiawar, who died on Sunday morning, was buried the same evening with military honours.

All the residents in the station were present, some from districts coming in by special train, as also did the Thakore of Wadhwan and several neighbouring Dewans.

The burial service was read by Captain Scallon, commanding the station, as the Rev. Mr. Baillie was unable to come from Ahmedabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, July 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta arrived here this evening.

LONDON July 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald arrived here day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, July 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Aden, from Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here day before yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Aug 1.

The s. s. Nizam left here this afternoon.

The s. s. Bombay arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, August 1.

Mail Steamers Ganges from Calcutta, Peninsula from China, and Himalaya from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68 13-16
Bar Silver	32⅛

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, July 28.

We are still mourning a missing monsoon. On Sunday a very heavy shower of rain fell, accompanied by some thunder and lightning, a most untoward accompaniment to arrive in the midst of the South-West monsoon, and as the wind was from the North-West some old inhabitants of the city decided that a famine was certainly imminent, and that the monsoon was breaking up. During the week we have had feeble little sprinklings more, like what we look for when the rains are in their infancy, and to-day is quite bright and clear. The weather is just the thing for outdoor amusements, and cricket is much in vogue. On Wednesday there was a nice gymkhana meeting. The most interesting event in which was the potato cutting competition won by Mr. Boger, and another exciting occurrence was the maze race, won by Miss Fryer. Paper chases are very much in fashion too, and really in a climate which is like that of an English spring as any can be, one feels equal to any amount of exercise. A walk of three or even four miles is quite a bagatelle either in the evening or morning, and the sun is rarely too hot to preclude outdoor occupation, or should I say relaxation ? during the day. It is small wonder that reports, which I fancy are like Stead's " castles in the air or chateaux in Spain," are rife concerning the giving back of Belgaum to the Bombay Command, this to humour the desires of the Bombayite and then, the even more believed in rumour, that the Cheshires are to have another year in Belgaum. This, when they have Madras and Bellary looming in the near future as their destinations, must be distinctly cheering in prospective.

Mr. Knight of the Bombay C. S. has been gaining fresh laurels for himself in billiards, he is said to be quite the tip-top player either here or in his own station—Dharwar. Badminton too is going on merrily, a tournament is running its slow and lingering course now, the prize being Rs. 50 offered, I believe, by Mr. Nugent. A propos of nothing but simply that the name Nugent reminds me of the circumstance, Mrs. Nugent is rallying her friends round her in the loyal cause of a present to the Princess May. Belgaum is poor, but of all things loyal and—does it follow strictly Conservative. Radicals get no favour here at all, and perhaps it will come to pass that it will shine brightly among the liberally loyal parts of the Presidency. The Tommies have been having a rare good time for the last three or four nights, the Australian Novelty Company has been playing, I should say, to the entire strength of the Regiment, and the verdict, by Mr. Thomas Atkins is, that it is the best company that has ever come here. Last night's performance was under the patronage of Major-General Sir George Wolseley, but as far as I know, Sir George was not present at it, the house was crowded with soldiers, about twenty officers and civilians occupying front seats. The singing and jokes were essentially of the inferior Music Hall type. St. Mary's Church is again labouring under difficulties about an organist. Sergeant Savage, who has been the organist for a long while past, is once again laid low by severe illness, and it is unlikely that he will be fit to return to any duty again so that last Sunday eight hands of the Cheshire band contributed the music at the evening service, and as the choir was pretty strong, the instruments did not overpower the singing ; in fact the music, right throughout, seemed particularly good. Mr. Badham, Chaplain of St. Mary's, is going home on three months' leave in September. Mr. Horne, from Poona, is, I hear, to act for him during that time.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Hydaspes, with the English mails of the 21st ultimo left Aden at 1 p.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour on Sunday at midnight. The Hydaspes brings the following passengers :—

From Brindisi : Mr. H. G. Warburton, Surgeon-Major E. Burroughs, Mr. A. B. Forde, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Jacob, Mr. H. M. Gibbs, Colonel Pitcher, Mr. W. Curstin, Mr. and Mrs. Spence, Mr. Howell, Mr. T. H. Richardson, Miss Warburton, Surgeon-Captain J. T. Mould, Mr. Lewis and Mr. J. Martin.

For Madras (via Bombay) : Rev. J. C. Lawrence and Mr. and Mrs. Shaw.

At Rostoff, on the Don, a centenarian named Prokap Dogobionko, formerly an under-officer in the army, and a veteran who had fought at Beresina and Leipzig, commited suicide by hanging himself after drinking a litre of corn brandy. The deceased, who was still hale and hearty, was close upon the completion of his hundreth year, and the townsfolk of Rostoff were preparing to mark in a very agreeable and public manner the veteran's attainment of his century. The curious sequel to the suicide was found in a carefully-written letter placed beneath the empty litre flask. The purport of this precious epistle was that the writer's life had become intolerable since the truest affections which were ever enkindled within man's bosom were hopelessly reposed in a neighbour's daughter aged sixteen.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Colonel C. W. H. Sealy has assumed charge of the Kuthim Agency but he being under orders for Aden in place of Colonel Stace, the charge of the Agency is likely to remain with Colonel G. E. Hancock, President of the Rajasthanik Court until further orders.

The *Sind Gazette* learns that Mr. Clements, of Hyderabad, has filed an application for leave to file a specification of a telegraphic invention by which hand-signalling is abandoned and both signalling and receiving of messages is worked automatically, irrespective of distance and time. Mr. Clements claims to have solved the difficulty of leakage at the telegraph poles. We understand he has been in communication with the Government of India, which has called for drawings and descriptions, and that he has now furnished them.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 22nd July was 220, against 209 and 197 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 39. There were 5 deaths from cholera, against 3 and 2 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 3. There was no deaths from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 9 deaths from tetanus against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 93 and 23 respectively, against 85 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·6 per mille per annum, against 20·0, the mean of the last five years.

The East Indian Railway Earnings for the week ending 22nd of July, were Rs. 7,42,647. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 7,10,491. Increase, Rs. 41,156. Miles open for the week ending 22nd of July, 1893, 1,610¼. Corresponding week last year, 1,610½. Per mile open for the week ending 22nd of July, 1893, Rs. 461. Corresponding week last year Rs. 436. Increase, Rs. 25. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1892, to 22nd July, 1892, Rs. 24,91,007. From the 1st July 1892, to 23rd July, 1892, Rs. 24,24,337. Increase, Rs. 26,670.

The Tarkeshwar Railway. Earnings for the week ending 22nd of July, were Rs. 4,510. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 4,174. Increase, Rs. 336. Miles open for the week ending 22nd of July, 1893, 24. Corresponding week last year, 22¼. Per mile open for the week ending 22nd of July, 1893, Rs. 203. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 188. Increase, Rs. 15. Earnings from 1st July, 1893, to 22nd July, 1893, Rs. 13,788. From 1st July 1892, to 23rd July, 1892, Rs. 19,280. Decrease, Rs. 5,492.

The D.-U.-K. Railway. Earnings for the week ending 22nd July were Rs. 18,011. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 19,148. Decrease, Rs. 1,137. Miles open for the week ending 22nd of July, 1893, 161-2-5. Corresponding week last year, 161-2-5. Per mile open for the week ending 22nd of July, 1893, Rs. 112. Corresponding week last year Rs. 119. Decrease, Rs. 7. Earnings from the first of July, 1893, to 22nd July, 1893, Rs. 59,592. From 1st July, 1892, to 23rd July, 1892, Rs. 59,027. Increase, Rs. 565.

An adventurous bat rather rash Pathan sepoy of the 3rd Biluch Regiment, says a Sind contemporary, in open daylight waylaid a native banker on Thursday evening last, carrying a box containing gold and silver ornaments amounting in value to Rs. 5,250, knocked the banker down and securing the box made off with it, but after an ineffectual attempt in resisting the police, was eventually handcuffed and brought before the City Magistrate the next day and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

During the month of June last 1,235 primary Vaccine operations were performed in the Karachi district of which 1,160 were successful, 14 unsuccessful and doubtful and 61 unknown. The number of re-vaccinations during the same month was 339 and the result as follows :—258 successful, 49 unsuccessful and doubtful, 32 unknown. Small pox was not prevalent [redacted] in the district during the month, but a case or two was imported into Karachi by the pilgrim ship from Jeddah early this month and there has not been happily any fresh case since

The following in the Season Report for the week ending the 18th July, 1893, Karachi.—River at Kotri on the 17th, 19 feet 6 inches against 12 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Rain at Karachi 18 cents. Weather cloudy. Rabi produce stored in grain yards damaged by rain. Kharif crops coming up. Agricultural stock in good condition. Hyderabad.—Kharif operation continue, standing crops thriving. Rice slightly damaged by rats in Tando Bago. Rain in three talukas. Weather cloudy. Cattle healthy. Shikapur.—River 15 feet 5 inches against 11 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Rice transplantation and other kharif sowings progressing. Many wells at heaps in Ghotki and Rohri talukas washed away by floods. Storm damaged trees in five talukas. Conditons of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.—Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 3 cents in Jacobabad only. Crickets doing damage in four talukas. Thar and Parkar.—Rain in six talukas, maximum 5 inches 29 cents at Mithi. Prospects in desert tracts favourable. Fodder ample.

Whatever may be the failings of the Khan of Khelat says the *Karachi Phœnix*, there is no doubt that he could administer his household economically. His Highness is the proud possessor of eighty wives, but they cost him no more than an average of six rupees each per month and his numerous sons received only princely allowances of from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8. It is small wonder that the Khelat Treasury should have been full to over-flowing.

The quick-growing *Polygonum Saghalice*, which is supposed to be indigenous to Japan, is recommended by a contemporary, as a fodder plant for introduction into India ; but writes the *Statesman*, we may point out that what is most needed here is not a fodder-producer merely, but one that will thrive with the minimum amount of moisture. Provided the seasons are regular and rain falls when anticipated, there is no dearth of fodder plants in this country. The only means of saving starving cattle in time of drought is the irrigation of grazing grounds, the removal of the animals to other pastures, or the conveyance of food to them. At the same time, we shall always welcome any exotic that may offer a prospect of successful acclimatisation, as an addition to the not too plentiful resources of the ryot.

In English Idiot Asylums, as elsewhere, women appear to be excluded by habit and prejudice from positions for which they are pre-eminently fitted. Referring to their visits to such institutions in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the Commissioners of Lunacy observe that until it has been found possible to unite with other asylums, and collect all children in a special ward or wing with special attendants, it is very desirable, if practicable, that some women be in immediate charge of these idiot children. We regretted, they add, not to see one single toy for these sixteen children.

Curious scenes of religious fanaticism, a Rome correspondent says, are taking place in the Milan Cathedral. For several days an excited crowd has thronged round a marble Madonna, a rough work of the fourteenth century, which is said to have recently performed miracles by healing blind and lame people. The crush around the Madonna is so great that the police has had to interfere for fear of accidents happening.

A singular wedding took place the other day at the Convict Prison in Civita Vechia. One of the inmates, who is sentenced to hard labour for life for complicity in an assasination that took place in 1880, wished to legitimise his natural daughter, and preliminary measures were taken a few months ago. On the 1st instant the marriage of the convict with the mother of his daughter, took place in the Governor's room. The mother was accompanied by her daughter, and the brother of the convict was also present. A moving scene ensued. All the parties burst into tears, embracing each other, and the parents were most deeply moved when called upon to recognise as their daughter the girl Marie Antoinette, and when, shortly after, they had again to separate—for life !

An engineer resident in Brazil, writing home, states that foreign manufactured goods of all kinds are pushing us out of the market there, mainly owing to the fact that foreign manufacturers send out catalogues made out in the language of the country, and all weights and measures in the metrical system. " Engineers here," he says, " will not take the trouble to convert our hodge-podge mixture of weights and measures into the metrical system. They do not understand them, and have no basis of comparison with Belgian and French goods. Brazilians say to me—'We like your English goods very much. We believe them to be the best and probably the cheapest in the long run, but we find it impossible to estimate from your measures.' "

That diseases are disseminated by flies has long been known ; but Surgeon-General Sir William Moore, writing in " The Medical Magazine," expresses the opinion that this cause of infection, which just now may be assumed to be in its fullest operation, has been regarded among us with too much indifference, if indeed it has not been altogether ignored. Sir William Moore has had exceptional opportunities of observing the extent of this evil in Eastern countries. Regarding this, he cites a number of striking facts, together with a list of some of the diseases which are known to be spread by flies.

A Vienna Correspondent telegraphs : The Governments of Austria and Hungary are discussing the question of prohibiting the export of all kinds of food for cattle from the Monarchy. This is one of the questions which can only be decided jointly by the two Governments, and if Hungary does not consent Austria cannot take the measure single-handed. Hungary is objecting for several reasons, and even if she consents to the prohibition at all, will certainly ask that an exception be made for bran, of which the Hungarian flour mills produce enormous quantities. In Bohemia and the Alpine countries fodder is becoming very scarce, and it is just these countries which depend most upon the welfare of their cattle. The chief reason for the proposed prohibition is a military one. On an emergency all the horses in the Monarchy might be wanted, whereas if fodder becomes very expensive, the rural population would part with the greater part of them. There is a proposition from the Austrian Government, that herds of cattle in countries where fodder is scarce, should be taken to Hungary and kept there over the winter, and that in spring a certain proportion of the cattle should become the property of the farmer with whom they had boarded all the winter. Railway tariffs would be reduced for the purpose.

A Chinese mandarian has forwarded to the " Asiatic Quarterly " the menu of a banquet given at Peking to the Foreign Diplomatists, the menu of which follows : First came four classic dishes—namely, swallow nests with pigeon eggs, shark fins with crabs, dog-fish with wild duck, duck and cauliflower ; then succeed delicacies served in cups placed before each guest : swallow nests, sharks fins, plain morils, vegetables, mushrooms with duck feet, fried partridge, pigeon in slices ; then there appeared four middle dishes, namely : ham in honey, a pure of peas, vegetables, and dogfish ; four side dishes : haricot cheese with bamboo buds (a kind of asparagus), roots of bamboo, chicken, shellfish ; four hors d'œuvres in duplicate ; ham and chicken, fish and gizzard, pork, tripe and vermicelli, duck and pork cutlets. Each guest had also placed before him plates of almonds, pistachio paste, pears and oranges. Finally, the following were the roast and boiled meats : sucking pig, roast duck, boiled chicken, boiled pork. There was a profusion of European and Chinese wines. No opium was smoked ; for official China is not yet reconciled to the drug which it owes to the East India Company.

As at present constituted, the Russian hierarchy is composed of 63 bishops and 34 diocesan vicars-general. On an average each bishop has the spiritual jurisdiction of 550 parishes and 900 churches. The distribution of the hierarchical authority is consequently considered inadequate, more especially as new eparchiates are continually being created. The Holy Synod is therefore drawing up a scheme for considerably increasing the number of diocesans and coadjutor vicars. His Majesty gives particularly close attention to the religious requirements of his subjects, and any ecclesiastical reform elaborated under the ægis of M. Pobedonostzeff, Moderator of the Russian Propaganda, is always readily accepted and confirmed by the Czar.

The Commissioners of Lunacy are not satisfied with the provision made in asylums for the literay cravings of their patients. In one of these institutions visited by them they could not find any books beyond a few odd volumes or parts of volumes. In the male ward, however, their search was rewarded by the discovery of a story entitled " A Careful Housemaid," but this did not strike them as likely to attract many readers. In another asylum they found neither newspaper-desks nor book cases, nor indeed much need for them, for the entire mental food provided for seventy to ninety patients was one copy of a daily newspaper. As the Commissioners observe, " besides the weekly or monthly periodicals, books of an entertaining kind are cheap enough in these days, and it should be the duty of some person to promote circulation of the books and papers, and to encourage perusal of them by the patients."

The progress of the new National Portrait Gallery was checked for some months owing to the delay in getting a Parliamentery grant for that portion of the work with which Government is supplementing Mr. Alexander's gift to the nation. The money having been granted the work is going on again apace. It will, however, be at least twelve months, and probably eighteen months, before the building will be ready for the reception of pictures. Some of the scaffolding has been cleared away from the northern front. The bold and massive cornice and the handsome circular-headed windows may be seen. These windows are ornamented by a series of busts of Holbein, Vandyke, Lely, Kneller, Hogarth, Roubilliac, Lawrence, and Chantrey. On the eastern side of the building are to be Earl Stanhope, Macaulay, and Carlyle. The principal entrance is practically finished so far as the external building is concerned, but a good deal remains to be done internally. One questionable feature of this principal entrance will probably be the ornamentation of the tympanum, which afforded an opportunity for a fine bit of allegorical sculpture. What at present is designed for it is the hackneyed old Lion and Unicorn—no doubt approriate enough for a national building, but we have all of us learned to associate it with the shop doors of Royal tradesmen.

One of the finest buildings in Tomsk, Siberia, is its University. It was opened five years ago, and has the honour of being the first, and at present the only, University in Siberia. The only faculty in the University that is as yet fully equipped is the medical one, and it is not without reason, writes our Correspondent, that this has been completed fiirst. There are plenty of doctors in most of the Siberian cities, but the villages have none, and many of them have not any within hundreds of miles. It is hoped that the Siberian University will, by its medical faculty, do much to increase the number of general practitioners in these neglected districts.

Mr. Frank Howell, an insurance collector of Sheffield, who has committed suicide by drowning himself in a mill-dam in the neighbourhood of that town, is declared by his friends to have had no troubles, pecuniary or otherwise, and this statement is confirmed by a curious document signed by him and found in his pocket. In this he depicts a condition of mind which seems to have been simply a general distate for life. " I do not (says this document) feel the slightest regret at leaving this world. I don't regret anything I have ever done. ' The evil that men do lives after them ; the good is oft interred with their bones.' So let it be with me. What matters it ? Is there another life ? If there is, I am satisfied that it will be better than this. I feel as easy as if I was going to rest after a hard day's work. Death has always had a fascination for me. I can't resist it to-night. I was ambitious (continues the writer), and yet never saw any possible chance of gratifying my ambition. To all who would be happy, I say—be content. I suppose I, shall be called insane. Why ? Because the majority of mankind are afraid to face death." The jury returned a verdict of " Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(FROM OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

AURANGABAD, July 25.

The clerk of the weather appears to have got out of his reckoning, for he is withholding his blessings from us. The prognostications of the weather-wise who, taking the cue from the early setting in of the monsoons, had predicted a scanty rainfall, are being verified, for we have had no rain throughout this month almost. All the crops are withering to the grief and consternation of the cultivators, while the shylocks are jubilant, as affording them the means of raising the prices of food-grains, which they have already begun to do. Should the rains hold off longer there would be danger of not only rise in prices, but a drought next hot weather, which would be more severely felt than this year, which is saying a great deal. The late severe outbreak of cholera at Aurangabad (which numbered amongst its victims Mrs. Oswald and Mrs. Welchman of the Contingent) has been attributed by Dr. C. Mallins to the use of the Kaum River water. Its consumption was strictly prohibited, and well water ordered instead. But as the number of wells in the station was not sufficient for the purpose, strong representations were made to the Resident at Hyderabad, who moved the Nizam's Government to take in hand the water-works scheme for the cantonment, which had been " under consideration " during the past decade, which was not to be wondered at, seeing that there were more than half-a-dozen schemes submitted for approval, and it must have been a sore puzzle to the Moglai authorities which to select. The scheme now sanctioned has been projected by Mr. W. Marrett, Executive Engineer of the Division, H. H. the Nizam P. W. D., and is estimated to cost about two lakhs of rupees. The source is laid at the village of Wohur, six miles from Aurangabad in a confluent of the Kaum River, from whence cast-iron pipes are being laid to the cantonment. The work has been entrusted to a well-known Bombay firm of contractors, who, to judge from the rapidity with which it is progressing, will complete the same well within the stipulated time, *i.e.*, three years. The scheme, when completed will not only supply the Sudder Bazaar and Bustees, but also the Battery and Infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent located here. No provision has been made for Contingent Lancers stationed in the upper cantonment, but no doubt they will not be denied this best of earthly blessings long. The military authorities are endeavouring to secure the right of control over this scheme when completed—although being paid for by the Nizam's Government—to prevent contamination at the source, but how far they will succeed remains to be seen. Now that the water-supply scheme has been sanctioned and is being pushed on vigorously, it is earnestly to be hoped that something will be done for the trunk or military roads which are just now in a terrible condition. On the slightest shower of rain the Jalna and Ahmednagar roads as far as the Godavery at Toka (the limits of the Moglai) are simply impassable, tongas and carts preferring to make a detour through ploughed fields to the loss of their owners rather than take the road. Estimates and supplements have been submitted without number from time to time, and more than once sanction was accorded to take the works in hand but countermanded. This vacillation and indecision is likely to cost the Nizam's Government dear in the long run, as almost all that was previously done on these roads has been allowed to go to wreck and ruin and in some places all vestiges of the road itself have been obliterated. Mr. Marrett has been called in to Hyderabad to take part in a conference, which is being held there to discuss measures for the re-organization of the Public Works Department, and it is hoped he will be able to convince the authorities of the extreme necessity and urgency of completing these roads as soon as possible, and thus obviate the inconvenience and trouble experienced by travellers and others at present. As yet there is nothing definitely known as to when the proposed railway through Aurangabad will be begun, but the public are being kept on the tiptoe of expectation of its early advent by the frequent visits of surveyors here. The only change worthy of note among the Moglai officials has been the transfer of Nawab Mooktadur Jung Bahadur to Hyderabad, but his appointment of Subedar of the Western Division has not been filled up as yet. A conservative to the very backbone, his regime was not marked by any radical improvements, but he kept a strict watch over every detail of business in which he was unusually well versed. Though a strict disciplinarian his honesty of purpose and integrity were never impugned and the justice of his decisions never questioned. But what will perpetuate his name is the Monda, or Grain Market, which he constructed in the city through the agency of the Local Fund Department under the supervision of Mr. C. J. Robson, District Local Fund Engineer. The site selected is a well-selected one, and from a howling wilderness it has been metamorphosed into a handsome " quarter " teeming with life and brisk in trade. Should the railway ever come, the proprietors of the present godowns will not have cause to complain of their present investments. Among the changes in the officers of the Garrison may be mentioned that of Colonel J. G. Proudfoot, whose tenure of command having expired, has been relieved of charge of the 5th Infantry H. C. by Major A. Adye and of the Station Command by Major Goodson Adye, Commanding 1st Lancers H. C. who in turn will, it is rumoured, be shortly relieved of the latter charge by Captain Meade from Hingoli on his proceeding on fifteen months' furlough to Europe. Surgeon-Major C. Mallins, M.A., M.D., Senior Medical Officer, has proceeded on three months' privilege leave, making over charge to Dr. George Bidie in medical charge 4th Infantry H. C. The Rev. H. Norman, M.A., Chaplain, having been transferred temporarily to Secunderabad, his duties are being conducted by Major Goodson Adye, the lay trustee. Great interest is being shown as to the results of the Rev. Ruttonjee Nowrojee's (M.S.) visit to Europe, whither he was called by the General Council to answer some questions regarding native congregations, a subject in which he is thoroughly well up, having been in charge of the Aurangabad mission for the past twenty years and more. During his absence his work is being performed by the Rev. M. Lucas, his assistant. Writing of missionaries reminds me that endeavours are being made to establish a new mission among the lower castes in the interior of the district by the Roman Catholic missionaries at Nagpur, in whose jurisdiction Aurangabad is. The head-quarters have for the present been fixed at the village of Gogurgaon, in the Byzapur talook, about twenty-eight miles from here, where temporary huts have been run up for the accommodation of the resident priest, school, chapel, &c. The first missioner to pioneer the work is the Rev. Father Thomas who has already succeeded in making a few converts and is preparing others. The Rev. Father C. Montagnoux, S.J., of the same mission, has also established himself permanently here, and is doing a deal of good in his quiet unobtrusive way. He has established a small school for the boys of his congregation, and takes a deep personal interest in it. We heartily wish it every success, for it is supplying a long-felt want as the children (mostly of domestic servants and men of the Contingent who comprise the major portion of the congregation) were running wild without instruction of any kind.

One of the most beneficial changes that has taken place here since I last wrote to you has been the appointment of a Cantonment Magistrate for Aurangabad, whereby the powers of the Superintendent of Police have been greatly curtailed, and a wholesale check put upon him. Captain C. Chamier from Neemuch has been the first officer appointed to the post, and has been invested with the powers of a first class magistrate with right to hear appeals from the Superintendent of Police Courts, which is a great boon to the trading classes and litigants, who otherwise would have had to go to Buldana for the purpose. For administrative purposes both the cantonments of Aurangabad and Jalna are placed under the Deputy Commissioner, Buldana. Appeals from the Cantonment Magistrates' Court lie to the Judicial Commissioner, Berar, Amraoti.

The Mohurrum this year has been more than unusually dull, especially in the cantonment where the noise and confusion was greatly minimised by no *taboots* having been made by the Battery owing to various members being at present in some trouble and under arrest. The men of the 4th Infantry H.C., being under stoppages for carts, &c., during their recent march from Raichore to here had to content themselves with a common " Tuttee." The palm on Kerbella day, or I should rather say night, was, however, carried off by the Sattara cage. The police arrangements were the same as usual, and everything passed off well. The most prominent sites at the *Kala Chabootra* (the local place of execution) were occupied by the *elite* of the city, while along both sides of the road, by which the *taxias* were to pass, were placed sweetmeat shops, which attracted a goodly crowd of customers. The crowd was not so dense as in previous years, owing probably to a panic caused by the wildest rumours of the near approach of dacoits in force. The fact was that dacoities have been on the increase of late, but the perpetrators could not be traced. Three approvers from the Thagi and Dacoity Department were sent here from Hyderabad, and on one of them undertaking to show them their whereabouts a troop of the 1st Lancers, H. C., under command of Captain F. Oswald and Lieutenant Jones, and a company of the 4th Infantry, H. C., under Lieuts. Kirkwood, Glasford, and Swayne went in pursuit of them. After marching all night without intermission over hills and dales, the Troopers having to dismount and lead their horses on foot, they found the gang, some 152 strong, including women and children, in a dense ravine, thickly covered with brushwood. As soon as the Bhils saw the force they commenced to take to the woods, like frightened deer, when the Infantry opened fire upon them, killing four and wounding one. Nineteen were made prisoners. The wounded man was promptly attended to by Mr. Dorasawmy Pillay, Hospital Assistant in medical charge. After holding the usual panchayet and making over the women and children to the Moglai police the force returned to cantonment the same day utterly tired and worn out and without food (as they had taken nothing with them), with the prisoners and lodged them in the Bazaar Chowdy where they still are pending receipt of instructions from headquarters as to their disposal. They will most probably be handed over to the Moglai authorities for trial. The affair has caused great sensation here. No stolen property was found in their huts, though it is alleged that they killed six villagers during a dacoity, and a religious mendicant (Sadhu) under revolting circumstances. A little boy, the son of a Kalal, aged nine, was stripped of his ornaments, and brutally murdered during the Mohurram week, behind the eedgah, but the murderers are still at large. During the same week an almirah was robbed from a contractor's house, carried through the streets, and rifled near the old distillery. H.S. Rs. 119 and Government Rs. 11 with a small box of papers were robbed. There is no trace of the robbers as yet, though the police, as usual, are exerting themselves.

THE 7TH (Q. O.) HUSSARS AT MHOW.

MHOW, July 29.

The annual sports of the 7th (Q. O.) Hussars, in commemoration of the Battle of Waterloo (fought on June 18, 1815), were brought to a close yesterday. The first part of the programme was carried out on the 15th June, and the second was fixed for the 17th, but owing to heavy rains it was found necessary to put it off for some time. Then came the untimely death of the Commander-in-Chief, followed by the fearful catastrophe, which ended in the death of Lieutenants Crawley, Verney, and Sutton, casting gloom and sadness over the whole station, and thereby causing another further delay of several weeks.

The Gymkhana grounds were very prettily decorated ; flags and bunting of every description might be seen as far as the eye could reach. The grand-stand and Officers' Mess tent were nicely ornamented. " Old Aunt Sally," " Jack in the Tub," " Nigger Singers," " Mountebanks," " Dancing Dolls" and " Dressed-up Babus" with other amusements kept the bystanders going during the intervals between the different events of the sports.

Precisely, at 3 o'clock p.m., under the presidency of Colonel Hunt, the committee, consisting of Captain Walters, Captain FitzHenry, and Lieutenant Poore, with the sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Humphries, Sergts-Major Wilson, Curtis, Dyer, and Ames, Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Cole and Sergts. Burret and Flint, arrived on the ground, and took up their duties immediately. The event was opened by a flat race, in which Privates De Burgh and Stobbs greatly distinguished themselves, followed by throwing the cricket ball, tug-of-war, hurdle race, kicking the football, syces' race, heads and posts, lime-cutting, Morris' tube stakes, Balaclava melee, spearing the Burman, tilting the bucket, boys' race, girls' race, bare-backed race by Sergeants Lloyd-Lindsay, bare-backed, jumping competition, pony race, wrestling on horse-back, alarm stakes, and obstacle races. The bare-back race by the Sergeants was a very exciting item on the programme ; the pace was terrific, led on by Sergeant Griffin, who was overhauled, and passed by Sergeant Burt a few y

CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his interesting paper on Jews, read before the Anthropological Society, on the 26th inst., and published in your Saturday's issue, Dr. Waters observes that in the Jewish community matrimonial unions between close blood relations are rather encouraged than forbidden. The fact, he adds, that this system has not been conducive in the smallest degree to either physical or mental deterioration reads an instructive lesson to those who have inherited the long prevailing notion that such unions are productive of untoward results on the issue in the shape of idiocy or insanity. He next tells us of an investigation instituted by the late Sir James Simpson, of Edinburgh, more than thirty years ago, with the view of ascertaining whether marriage between first cousins was to be avoided on the grounds that it was productive of idiocy or insanity or scrofula in the offspring; and the result, he says, of the inquiry was completely to show the fallacy of the assumption.

Upon this question, as on so many others, doctors differ, and it may be interesting as well as instructive for your readers to have the opinions of other medical experts who have given attention to this subject. The late Sir William Wilde, of Dublin, who, as an oculist and aural surgeon, enjoyed an European reputation, had charge in 1851, 1861, and 1871, of that portion of the Irish Census inquiry which related to the status of disease, and his reports for each decennial period possess an especial value: for fulness of information and accuracy of detail they are admittedly far superior to any similar publications in other countries. Whether consanguineous unions are productive of "physical deterioration" or "untoward results," may be seen from the facts and figures he cites. In his work on Aural Surgery he gives, in an appendix, some of the results of his investigations in 1851 into the number and condition of the deaf and dumb in Ireland. In this statement he says: "Among the predisposing causes of mutism, the too close consanguinity of parents may be looked upon as paramount. Many conjectures have been offered upon this subject, but the question has been set at rest by the results of the Irish census. From the delicacy attending this inquiry, the answers must be, to a certain degree, deficient; still out of the deaf and dumb returns from all causes, we procured the particulars of 154 instances in which the parents were related in the degrees of first, second, or third cousins. The results of these "intermarriages," he goes on to observe, "was 100 cases—98 congenital and 6 acquired—of one mute in a family of 4 of these were dumb only; and 4 were dumb and idiotic. In 34 families, where the parents were related, two children were deaf and dumb, in only one instance of which the disease occurred after birth. There were 14 instances where three mutes were born in families so circumstanced; and three where four in each family were deaf and dumb. The parents were also closely related in instances, where six and seven in a family were similarly afflicted.

This question was again the subject of careful and exhaustive inquiry in 1861 and 1871. I quote from the Census Report for 1871. Speaking of the causes of congenital deaf-dumbness, the Commissioner's remark: "Too close consanguinity, or the intermarriage of relatives, and also hereditary predisposition, have long been supposed to be the causes of congenital mutism. On the present occasion (as in 1851 and 1861) these subjects were specially investigated, and the results tend to establish these suppositions as ascertained facts. According as the degree of relationship is more remote, mutism occurs in a less number of cases. Thus we find that in 201 instances where the parents of mutes were related previous to marriage, 85 were in the degree of first cousins, 63 in that of second, 32 in that of third, 17 in that of fourth, and in 14 they were more remotely related."

The Commissioners next examine these figures in detail. "The result," they say, "of the intermarriage in 85 instances of first cousins was 51 cases of one mute in the family—48 congenital and 3 acquired; 19 of two mutes—17 congenital and 2 acquired; 11 of three, 1 of four, 1 of five, 1 of six, and 1 of seven mutes in the family; all of which were congenital.

From the intermarriage in 63 instances of second cousins, one mute in the family resulted in 39 instances 37 congenital and 2 acquired, 13 of two in the family—12 congenital and the 1 acquired; 6 of three, 1 of four, and the 1 of five mutes, all of which were congenital.

In 32 instances of the intermarriage of third cousins, some of the offspring were mute—one in a family having occurred in 19 instances, all of which were congenital, two in 8 instances 7 congenital and 1 acquired; and three in 5 instances, all of which were acquired.

There were 7 instances of mutes resulting from the intermarriage of fourth cousins, all of which were congenital, in 5 of them there was one mute in the family, In 1 there were three and in 1 as many as five. In 14 instances the parents of the mutes were related in the degree of fifth or sixth cousins, and it is presumed from such marriages one mute in a family occurred 7 times, two 6 times, and three once.

From an examination of the statistical table furnished by the Commissioners in their report, I find that 141 cases of congenital deafness resulted from the intermarriage in 85 instances of first cousins; 100 in 63 instances of the intermarriage of second cousins, 48 from 32 instances of third cousins; 13 from 7 instances of fourth cousins and 22 from 7 instances of the intermarriage of fifth and sixth cousins; thus giving a total of 324 cases of congenital deaf dumbness, resulting from the intermarriage of relatives, or nearly one-tenth of the total number 3,297 returned as being deaf and dumb from birth. In the Census of 1861 the subject was again specially investigated, and the Medical Commissioner, Dr. Grimshaw, endorses the conclusions previously arrived at by Sir William Wilde.

The Encyclopædia Britannica contains a valuable article on the Deaf and Dumb. Treating of this aspect of mutism, the writer says: "Consanguineous marriages are, perhaps, the most fertile source of deafness, which fact is established by the numerous cases of deaf children who are the offspring of first cousins. It is not only so in England, but in other countries of Europe and America." Dr. Buxton, who for many years was Principal of the Liverpool School for the Deaf and Dumb, is next quoted as stating, "In an inquiry which I made some time ago, I found that about every tenth case of deafness resulted from the marriage of cousins," which agrees with the experience of the Irish Census Commissioners. We have an extract from the report of Dr. S. M. Bemiss, of Louisville, Kintucky, to the American Medical Association, on the subject of the influence of marriages of consanguinity on offspring. The American doctor records the following result of 833 such marriages. Of the 3,902 children of those marriages, 1,134 were defective in one way or another, viz., deaf and dumb, 145; blind, 85; idiotic, 308; insane, 38; epileptic, 60; scrofulous, 300; and deformed, 98; 833 died young. This writer concludes by remarking, "I feel satisfied, however, that my research gave me authority to assume that over 10 per cent. of the deaf and dumb, and over 5 per cent. of the blind and nearly 3 per cent. of the idiotic, in our State institutions for subjects of those defects, and throughout the country at large, are the offspring of kindred parents, or of parents themselves the descendants of blood intermarriages." Owing to the difficulty and extreme delicacy of such inquiries, we may fairly presume that the above figures are less than the true proportion of cases of "physical deterioration" or "untoward results" arising from the marriage of persons previously related by blood; but I think the facts I have cited are sufficient to show conclusively that consanguineous unions are not so innocuous as Dr. Waters would have us believe.

July 31. T. A. W.

H. H. MAHARAJA HOLKAR'S VISIT TO POONA.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA HOLKAR, G.C.S.I., arrived at Poona, on Sunday morning, at sunrise, by a special train, accompanied by about 250 followers. Among the principal officers in the train were Captain Mayne, Political Officer, Rai Bahadur Nanakchand, Deputy Minister, Chief Justice Dhurandhar, and Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte. His Highness was received by a deputation from Government House, consisting of the Military Secretary, the A.-D.-C., and the Oriental Translator, who escorted the Maharaja to his temporary residence and handed to him a very courteous letter from H. E. Lord Harris, heartily welcoming him to the Bombay Presidency, and to Poona in particular. H. H. the Maharaja has sent a friendly reply, thanking H. E. the Governor for the hearty welcome, and expressing great pleasure at the prospect of renewing his acquaintance with him, an acquaintance formed in England, and very much valued by both. A salute of nineteen guns was fired on Monday last, but the guard-of-honour was dispensed with on account of Sunday. Captain Mayne has been entrusted with the duty of arranging the visits at an early date.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SURFEIT OF SILVER AND THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—For those who have had an intimate experience of the working of Indian exchanges and of the importations of silver, the report of Lord Herschell's Committee is full of interest.

One of the arguments which lies at the root of the question of Indian currency is that with a falling exchange the operation of open Mints has had the effect of attracting surplus supplies of silver, that is, more than was required either for jewellery or coinage, and that such surplusage so long as silver is depreciating constitutes a loss to India. The argument is concisely referred to in paras. 29 to 32 of the Report. In such a Report references are necessarily in skeleton form. The body of the argument requires to be filled in to make it clearly appreciable to the public. It appears to have been understood by some to imply that India's surplus holdings of silver have arisen from the operations of speculators and it is sought to lay the blame on the Exchange banks through whose agency the greater portion of the imported silver passed, thus putting in a plea for the Government that these banks deserve small sympathy in the case of their 2 crores of shutout metal. It is of course a conclusion which may be easily jumped at that if nothing else can explain the surfeit, it must have been the work of speculators: and so long as no other explanation is forthcoming, it is not unnatural the those who have not had the opportunity of watching the process should accept such a conclusion as fairly probable. When however we come to trace the process intelligently we find that no such conclusion is practicable, and that suggestions which tend to such conclusions have no fitting place in the argument sketched by the Committee. Silver has served as an outward remittance or adjuster of finance exactly in the same way as Council Bills, or gold, or Government Paper, or the demand in India for Bank drafts on London have served for the same purpose, and except that from time to time any of those forms of outward remittances may have been made in anticipation of the various forms of remittance homewards (which have in the end always balanced to an equal amount) there cannot have arisen any speculation in silver as a commodity in the hands of the Exchange Banks. How then has this surfeit of silver accumulated? The Herschell Committee report has decided that it is due to the attraction of the open Mints for depreciating silver. How has this operated? It is in this way. Finance between two countries having the same standard of value is adjustable by interchange of metallic remittance, and there is so to speak a continuity of finance between those countries. Between two countries such as England and India where the standards are respectively gold and silver, internal finance and finance for the interchange of commodities are totally distinct and unconnected. Hence although internal finance on either side may affect local prices, it does not dominate the interchange of metallic remittances. Gold as the dearer metal has only exceptionally been remitted from India, the Natives being not anxious to part with a commodity which in their country was constantly appreciating. Conversely the English people were only too glad to get rid of silver which was constantly depreciating. It is true that England did not export any portion of her metallic currency, but what she did was to import silver on which she gave a temporary advance which was repaid in gold so that she never suffered any financial inconvenience from her trade with India and never in that respect parted with any gold except such as was taken by India as a luxury. India, on the other hand had no opinion, but to receive all the depreciating silver which it suited England to send her, irrespective of her internal financial requirements, because the Mints were open to receive and give rupees for every ounce presented. And if she had too much she could not send it back to England on similar terms nor, in fact, could it be sent to any other part of Europe in consequence of the comparatively small quantities to Ceylon and Mauritius. And not only was India the recipient of uncontrollable supplies of silver from gold countries, but she was in the same helpless condition in regard to silver countries, the uncontrollable factor being the Mint and the attractive influence being that Indian mintage was a never failing means of realization. Now, for example let us take the case of an Indian Exchange Bank. Bills, for say £100,000 are offering against produce. Silver is plentiful in London and holders are determined to undersell the Secretary of State. If the Exchange Bank manager were to say to the shippers of produce: "I do not think it my duty to encourage the importation of silver at the expense of the country depressing the value of the rupee and imperilling the finances of the Government: the currency supplies of the country are ample and I consider that returns in Council Bills at last week's rates are most conformable to the interests of trade. I therefore decline to buy your bills under such rate as in reference to the last rate at which Council Bills were allotted will yield me a fair rate of interest." It is needless to state that the shippers of produce would make their own arrangements for importing the silver. And why could they do so? Because they would know that the Mint would give them so many rupees.

Therefore it would in no way depend upon the internal financial requirements of India whether silver was imported for coinage. Money might be unlendable at one per cent. in Calcutta, and yet a pressure to sell silver in London might, as it has done induce the financing of Indian exports by an unnecessary addition to her coinage.

The result is most clearly defined in para. 32 of the Report, viz., "that the recent fall in silver coupled with the open Mint has led India to import and coin more silver than she needs, and the worst of the evil is that it is a growing one. Every unnecessary ounce of silver which has been, or is being, imported into India is a loss to India so long as silver is depreciating in gold value; for it is, ex-hypothesi, not needed for present use, and it can be parted with at a sacrifice. So far as the open Mints attract unnecessary silver to India, they are inflicting a loss upon the people of the country, and benefiting silver-producing countries at the cost of India.

Now, if the Government of India agree with this argument, and it is difficult to understand how they can consistently disagree with it, is it the Exchange Banks or the operation of the open Mints which are reasonsible for the excess imports of silver? If the latter, how can the Government with any sense of justice compel the Exchange Banks to bear a ruinous loss on imports of silver which by Government's own confession were attracted by their own acts?

REG. MURRAY.

AN OVERDUE PASSENGER STEAMER.

Shepherd and Co.'s s. s. Satrunjee, which was due here on Saturday evening last, from Marmugoa, has not yet reached this port. She left Marmugoa on Friday at about 7 p.m., and called at Ratnagiri, on Saturday, leaving the same at 10 a.m. on same day for Bombay, and was expected as usual between 7 and 10 p.m. on Saturday. As there was no sign of her, Messrs. Shepherd and Co., telegraphed to their Agent at Ratnagiri, on Monday last, asking the cause of her delay, the agents from Ratnagiri replied stating that the s.s. Satrunjee has already left that port for Bombay at 10 a.m. on Saturday. It is supposed that she must have met with an accident to her machinery between Ratnagiri and Jaygad, and that she is lying at the latter port. Messrs. Shepherd and Co., have sent their steamer Mahanadi, on Monday evening, to search, as there is no telegraphic communication between Jaygad and Bombay. The steamer Satrunjee is under the command of Captain Keyser, and it is supposed that she has over one hundred passengers on board.

THE news from Newfoundland is of a serio-comic character. The French lobster packers on the western coast of Newfoundland have a treaty right to import supplies free—supplies for their own use being of course intended. Under cover of this privilege they are importing goods of all kinds free, and have opened a store where they undersell the local traders, who have to pay heavy dues. There had been soreness before among the native packers, who were badly weighted in the competition with rivals getting all their goods at half-price, but this last pretension was clearly intolerable. Under cover of it the French settlement would practically have become a free port, requiring to be surrounded with a cordon of Custom House officers. The Board of Revenue declared the practice illegal, and levied the duties, and this decision was confirmed on appeal by the Government. To show his resentment of this, Admirals Lamornos refused to attend any of the festivities that were being given in honour of Prince George's marriage. So far he has simply been childish, but the fear is that he will proceed to be violent. It can hardly be supposed, however, that the two Governments will quarrel over such an incident. If the French fishermen have acted within their rights, England will have to enforce their claims, and would be obliged to do so though they were the subjects of a tenth-rate Power. If they are acting illegally, France cannot support them. Meanwhile, the people of Newfoundland had better make up their minds to pass an Act recognising the French treaty rights. That is a preliminary without which no settlement can be even hoped.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was held last evening, in the rooms of the Library, Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. S., presiding.

At the instance of the chairman Mr. H. Herbert Jones read the report of the operations of the institute during the past year:—

The report amongst other things stated that on the 31st March, 1893, the committee of management was composed as follows:—President.—Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S. Vice-presidents.—Mr. S. S. Solomon, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., and Mr. J. P. Cornforth. Directors.—Mr. C. Chambers, F.R.S., Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. A. F. Turner, Mr. S. E. Shellim, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie M.D., Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. T. A. Savage, Mr. C. T. Burke, B.E., M. Inst. C.E., Mr. H. W. Uloth, and Captain G. M. Porter, R.E. Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. W. G. Page. Honorary Secretary.—Mr. H. H. Herbert Jones, Assoc. M., Inst. C.E.; and Mr. T. W. G. Quanbrough was Chief Librarian. During the year the following office-bearers resigned:—President.—Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E. Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. K. B. Wagle, M.A. Honorary Secretary.—Mr. H. F. Weston, and the following gentlemen were elected to fill existing vacancies:—Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., as President, Mr. W. G. Page as Honorary Treasurer, and Mr. H. Herbert Jones as Honorary Secretary.

Life Members.—Messrs. Aaron Solomon, Sassoon, and Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Wadia were admitted as life members of the Institute during the year under review.

Members.—On the 31st March, 1893, there were 125 life members, 6 honorary life members, and 222 ordinary members. Two life members were reported as having died during the year. The number of members last year was 125, 6 and 306, respectively. The statement comparing the number of members on the 31st March, 1892, with 1893 shows an apparent decrease in the number of members; this, however, is not the case actually, as during the year 63 members' names have been struck off the list, owing to their having left India; as, under the rules, after being 12 months on the absentee list, any member ceases to belong to the Institute. There has, therefore, been actually an increase of 15 members present in Bombay.

Visitors.—Two hundred and twenty-four visitors made use of the Reading Room and Library during the year under review. The number last year was two hundred and four.

Library.—The number of books added to the library during the year was 281. It is made up as follows:—Books purchased of general interest and for the Berkley and Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Memorial Funds and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Endowment Fund 40, Novels 101, presented by Government, Learned Societies, &c., 140, total 281.

From the return of a week's issue it will be seen that the number of books in circulation during the year is proportionately larger than that of the previous year. At the close of the year the Library contained 11,774 volumes. The number of old and new books circulated during the year was 35,484. The average number of books issued per day was 93. Eighty-five English, continental and Indian newspapers, magazines, &c., were taken in during the year and circulated 15,650 times. The average number of issues per day was 53.

Lectures.—During the Session 1892-93, three lectures were delivered. The course comprised:—1st.—"Anglo-Indian and other modern modifications of English," by Professor M. MacMillan, B.A., and 2nd.—"The Burning of Alexandria in 1882 and the extinction of the fires," illustrated by photographs of the town by Mr. J. Wallace, C.E. 3rd.—"Quetta to the Caucasus," illustrated by Turcoman costumes, by Surgeon-Lt.-Col. T. S. Weir. The committee take this opportunity of especially thanking, in the name of the members, the gentlemen who so kindly delivered these lectures.

Staff.—No changes were made in the staff during the year under review, and they worked satisfactorily under the superintendence of the chief librarian.

Lecture Hall.—The Lecture Hall Building Fund now stands as follows:—The Silas E. Sassoon Presentation Rs. 5,000-0-0, Six Municipal Debentures at 5 per cent. Rs. 3,000-0-0, Balance in the Bank Rs. 549-0-3, Endowment Fund (including Rs. 353-12-10, in the Bank) Rs. 7,163-12-10, total Rs. 16,202-13-1. Election of Office-Bearers for the Session 1893-94.—The following office-bearers retained their seats on the direction:—Directors.—Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. S. E. Shellim, Mr. A. F. Turner, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut-Col. G. A. Maconachie, M. D., Mr. J. Douglas, and Mr. T. A. Savage. The following office-bearers retired, but were re-elected:—President.—H. A. Acworth, C.S. Vice-Presidents.—Mr. S. S. Solomon, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., and Mr. J. P. Corforth. Directors.—Mr. C. Chambers, F. R. S., Surgeon-Lieut-Col. G. Waters, Mr. C. T. Burke, M. Inst. C. E., Mr. H. W. Uloth and Captain G. M. Porter, R. M. Mr. W. G. Page was elected honorary treasurer, and there was no change in the office of honorary secretary.

Purchase of Books.—The amount expended under this head is Rs. 650, being Rs. 18-8-0 less than the previous year. Establishment Charges.—Expenditure under this head shows a decrease of Rs. 50-10-10, as compared with last year. It will be observed with satisfaction that the expenditure under this head has been steadily decreasing since 1887-88, when it amounted to Rs. 4,186-10-10. Purchase of newspapers and periodicals (Indian.)—The amount expended on this account during the year under review was Rs. 546-12-6, being Rs. 53-1-0 less than last year's amount. Purchase of newspapers and periodicals (Englisgh). A sum of Rs. 805-7-0 was expended under this head showing an increase of Rs. 162-13-6, due to payments during the year for certain purchases made in the previous year. Endowment Fund.—(Moiety of Life Members' Subscriptions.)—This fund now stands at Rs. 7,653-12-10, showing an increase of Rs. 125 over last year's amount. Berkley Memorial Fund.—At the end of the year there was a balance of receipts over payments on account of this fund of Rs. 328-2-4, out of which a sum of Rs. 249-4-0 was expended in the purchases of scientific books, &c. Interest has accrued during the year to the extent of Rs. 239, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 317-14-4, to be carried forward for expenditure in 1893-94. Manockjee Nusservanjee Petit Memorial Fund.—Receipts under this head on the 31st March, 1893, including previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 40-8-8. Books to the value of Rs. 65-8 were purchased from this fund up to the end of the year, leaving an excess expenditure of Rs. 24-15-4, to be adjusted during 1893-94. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Endowment Fund.—On the 31st March, 1893, receipts under this head including previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 39. Books to the value of Rs. 38-10 were purchased during the year, leaving a balance of annas six only. Miscellaneous (including Gas Charges.)—A sum of Rs. 634-11-4 was expended under this head during the year, showing a decrease of Rs. 31-11-7 as compared with the amount expended in the previous year, and since the "Welsbach" Incandescent burners have been introduced a further saving has been effected under this head, which, however, will manifest itself in the next year's accounts. Repairs to Building.—The large expenditure of Rs. 1,035-11-5 incurred under this head was due to the necessity for improving the water closets and draining of the Institute premises, their defective condition having been repeatedly brought to the notice of the committee of management by the Municipality and the members of the Institute. Rates and Taxes.—Rs. 775-0-6 were paid during the year on this account, the sum paid last year was Rs. 1,124-11-6, which included arrears of previous year. Sale of Catalogues.—During the year 200 copies of a list of books, &c., purchased by or presented to the Institute from the years 1888 to 1892 were printed as an appendix to the catalogue. Eight catalogues with appendices and 13 appendices, valued at Rs. 26-9-0, were sold to members in the year under review, leaving a balance of 100 catalogues with appendices, and 470 appendices in hand.

Donation.—On the 26th January, 1893, Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit presented the Institute with a sum of one hundred rupees, being the amount subscribed on the occasion of the Oothumna ceremony of her late husband, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit; and requested that the money might be used for the purpose of promoting the general interest of the library in such manner as might be deemed proper by the directors. The commitee take this opportunity of publicly thanking in the name of the members, Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit for her donation.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and the audited accounts, observed that he feared there was nothing for him to comment upon in the report, and consequently any remarks he would have to make would be regarding the working of the institute during the current year. The attention of the committee was some time ago drawn to the inadequacy of the amount for which the contents of the library were insured and the members of the committee deemed it advisable to obtain a reasonable estimate of the valuation of the property. Mr. Bandle, of Messrs. Thacker and Company, than whom no better man could have been found for the work, had kindly undertaken to do it for a very small fee, he being a member of the Institute. The improved arrangement of lights in the library room, he could see, was appreciated by members. It had been found to give satisfaction in the library, and whatever opinion his friend Mr. Murzban and he entertained outside the building of it he would not express any definite opinion on it at present. A great many clubs and institutions in the Fort had the lights with the improved burners. It was doubtful, he remarked, whether they would effect economy, for the burners would not consume materially less gas than the ordinary gas jet burners. However, there was a great improvement in the character of the light. No suggestion had been made, but if a gentleman had any to make the committee would be delighted to pay attention to them. The committee was anxious to maintain the library in a satisfactory manner and make it more popular. He took this opportunity of thanking Mr. Wallace, not only for certain suggestions he had made for the alteration of furniture, but also for the valuable assistance he had given by suggesting the purchase of a lot of scientific works, which they did not possess, and which, he thought, would be a very useful addition to the books already in the library. He hoped that was not the last occasion when he should thank a member for assistance of this character. They should also thank the gentlemen who delivered lectures during the year under report, and those who attended the valuable lectures could do no better than hope that many such gentlemen might come forward and devote time to giving lectures interesting to the public. The chairman concluded by saying that the accounts were clear, and his friend the Accountant General at the other end of the table, fixing his eye on the chair, would not have any fault to find with them.

Mr. Cox suggested that the committee should consider if a reduction could not be effected in the establishment. The report and the accounts showed that it cost them a rupee to circulate ten books. The work of circulating books was comparatively very easy. The business was not so great as it was formerly. At times he had noticed a lot of the employes doing absolutely nothing. They might employ men to come at 5 or 5-30 p.m. to issue books.

The Chairman assured Mr. Cox that the point suggested by him would receive every consideration from the committee.

The Chairman's motion for the adoption of the report and the accounts being seconded by Dr. Maconachie, was carried unanimously.

The following addition was made to rule seven:—"That subscription of a member shall cease during his absence from India, and he shall be entitled to refund of any full month's subscription paid in advance, such refund being made by order of the honorary secretary on the member notifying his intention of leaving Bombay, and on the librarian reporting that all the books, periodicals, &c., which have been issued to the member have been duly returned to the institute. A member who has conformed to the above may on returning to Bombay by informing the honorary secretary of his wish to do so and on payment of a quarter's subscription at once resume membership without the formality of re-election."

Thanks were then tendered to Messrs. J. Leask and W. G. Page for their report on the voting lists, to Messrs. W. Pearson and R. H. Frost for auditing the accounts for the year 1892-93, to Mr. F. D. Spencer for auditing the monthly balance-sheets for the year 1892-93, and to the president, vice-presidents, directors, secretary, and treasurer for their services during the past year.

The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

DEATH OF COLONEL W. SCOTT, ACTING POLITICAL AGENT, KATHIAWAR.

IT is with very deep regret that we announce the death of Colonel W. Scott, Acting Political Agent, Kathiawar, which melancholy event took place on Sunday morning, the 30th ultimo, at three o'clock at the Kothi. Colonel Scott was taken ill of simple diarrhœa only on the evening of the 27th and it was hardly expected that it would terminate fatally. But it appears that the attack took a serious form Saturday noon and fears were entertained for the worst. Surgeon-Colonel J. C. Barker, Chief Medical Officer, Kathiawar Agency, Surgeon-Captain Sprague, Medical Officer, 23rd Regiment, Bombay Rifles, and Dr. N. K. Kallianwala, Assistant Agency Surgeon, were in attendance and did all that human skill and science could do to save the life of the patient, but notwithstanding all their exertions the patient gradually grew worse, and quietly passed away that morning at three o'clock, at the age of fifty-three.

Colonel Scott had served in Kathiawar with conspicuous ability as Assistant Political Agent, Special Police Officer and Joint Administrator of Gondal State. Being of a very unassuming disposition he had made many friends and was greatly liked by the natives with whom he was on as nice terms of cordiality as with the Europeans. And his loss is greatly regretted by all classes. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Scott, who is endowed with an equally kind heart, in her sad sudden and irreparable loss. One of Colonel Scott's son is a Lieutenant in the Madras Army and is at Secunderabad and his other children are in England.

THE INTERMENT OF COLONEL SCOTT.

Describing the funeral of Colonel Wodehouse at Rajkot on Sunday evening the *Kathiawar News* writes: The procession was formed outside the Treasury (main) Entrance to the Residency in the following order:—1 23rd Regiment (2nd Bat.) R. R. Bombay Infantry. 2 Buglers. 3 Band. 4 Carrying party. 5 The Gun Carriage and Pall bearers viz Lt.-Col. Seyly, Col. G. E. Hancook, Major Fenton, and Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Barker. 6 The mourners viz., Messrs. Beaman, Booth, Hatch, Hawes, Heaton, Harrington, Hawes (Jun.) Lambert, Stripp, Mackay Turkhad, Waddington, White and Capt. A. W. Forbes as also Messrs. Proctor Sims, and Carrol. 7 Native officials of the Agency attending as mourners. 8 The students of the Rajkumar College abreast. 9 Detachment 3rd Regiment (Q. O.) Light Cavalry in Sections. (*a*) Sowars. (*b*) Non-Commissioned Officers. (*c*) Native Officers. 10 Officers of the Rajkot Garrison not on duty with troops.

The route taken by the procession was by the road in front of the Residency to the Agency Press Cross-road:—in front of the Connaught Institute, to the cross roads near the high school, thence to the cemetery.

Eleven guns were fired at intervals of two minutes as the procession proceeded to the cemetery the first gun being fired when the head of the procession turned down the institute road at the Agency Press crossroads.

The cavalry detachment did not enter the cemetery but formed up in the open space west of the cemetery facing the Gateway. Dress for Troops—Review order (cloth).

An immense concourse of people of all castes and creeds evincing universal sympathy with the bereaved family of the deceased Colonel had assembled at the Kothi. As the coffin was being conveyed to the Gun Carriage drawn by a pair of bullocks the Guard of Honour presented arms. The coffin was wrapped in a Union Jack, the deceased Colonel's sword and plumed helmet being placed on the top of it; these latter were only partially visible being sunk in a bank of floral tributes—wreathes and crosses. The procession started from the Kothi at 6-30 p.m. and arrived at the cemetery at 7-10 p. m. The coffin was then carried to the grave and the service was very impressively read. As soon as the coffin had been lowered into the grave three volleys were fired over it and the Guard of Honour presented arms. The funeral was very largely attended by native gentlemen who had special regard for the deceased officer and there were not a few who felt his loss keenly. Among those who attended it the following were noticed:—The Chiefs of Wadhwan and Jasdan, Messrs. H. A. Wadya, S. N. Pandit, Rao Bahadur Keshowrao Bhaskerji, Messrs. Cooverji Coyaji, A. K. Shethna, Rao Bahadur Chamanrai Harrai, Rao Bahadur Gopalji Surbhai, Messrs. D. B. Shukal, Dr. N. K. Kallianvala, Messrs. Motichand Tulsi, Ladhabhai Harji, Liladherdas Harakchand, Jamsetji Framji, A. Dias, J. Dias, Ruttonji Pestonji, R. L. Khambhatti, Kallianrai Jetha, Buxi Lalcobhai Ambalal, Merwanji Mancherji, Phirozshah Merwanji, Chunilal Sarabhai, Bezonji Merwanji, S. P. Pandit, Umiashanker Jeewunram, Manekchund Tulshi.

Of the Spanish Minister who has been bold enough to place before the Cortes a Bill which is to be in some sort a first instalment of Home Rule for the Spanish West Indies, a Madrid correspondent says: Senor Maura, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is a man of forty years of age, an able awyer, a Moderate Liberal, who accepted for the first time a seat in the Cabinet, chiefly to please his brother-in-law, the present Minister of Finance, Senor Gamazo. Maura had kept to himself the fact that he was preparing some political and administrative reforms for the West Indian Colonies which he wishes to make a trial of in Cuba first before he extends his experiment to the sister isle, Puerto Rico. The Minister for the Colonies foresaw that his new departure would meet resistance at home and in Cuba, but, as he himself has publicly stated, he felt that it was a suicidal policy to go on shutting one's eyes and ears to the realities of the situation. Maura considers that Spain ought to awaken to the fact that her old Colonial policy cannot be persisted in much longer, even under its modern garb of assimilation.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrations the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JULY 26.

Adye, Lt, 6th Ms Infty H C, on leave, from Secunderabad.

JULY 30.

Cave, Capt, Bo, Comst Transport, from leave, from England.

AUGUST 1.

Armitage, Capt, Ms, R H A, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES—JULY 30.

Cave, Capt, Bo, Comst Transport, on duty, to Poona.

AUGUST 1.

Anderson, Major, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Mooltan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd August.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
Friday, 4th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Friday, 4th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
2. The Colaba Rifle Range will be at the disposal of the Corps on Saturday next, the 5th inst. Class can be fired. Firing begins at 4 p.m.
3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 1st instant and posted to No. 1 Sub-Division No. 2 Company:—No. 318 Gr. W. H. Davies.
4. Leave of absence for one month, in extension, has been granted to Gunner J H Ingham from the 1st instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Services of Surgn-Capt D T Lane, MD, I M S, (Bengal,) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The services of Surg-Capt H M Morris, I M S (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prinsep, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science to the Calcutta University in Physics and Chemistry up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Canadian Mission College, Indore, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the B A Standard.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major J H Sadler, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 2nd Class and Political Agent at Muscat, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Signor Cesare Barboro as Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay, vice Signor F Branchi.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G C Ray is posted as Assist Accountant Genl and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal.

Mr A Newmarch is posted as Assist Comptroller Genl, in charge of Outside Audits.

Mr F D Gordon, Probationer, attached to the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, is transferred to the Office of the Comptroller, Burma.

Mr J W Pringle, Supt, in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to act as Supernumerary Chief Supt, and is posted to the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Contingent 4th Lancers.—Second-Lieut H G P Beville, offg squadron officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on probation, to be offing squadron officer, on probation, vice Lieut A E Barnard, on furlough.

STAFF CORPS

Lieut W M Brown, Hamshire Regt, offig wing officer, 2nd Battn, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut-Col S D Turnbull, I S C, squadron commander and second in command, 15th Bengal Lancers for six months; and Capt A. Wallace I S C, wing officer, 27th Bengal Infty, for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut W H Manning, I S C, wing officer, 1st Sikh Infty, for one year and Lieut R C Lye, I S C, wing officer and quartermaster, 23rd Bengal Infy, for one year.

Lieut J L Meyer, R E, Temporary Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Public Works Dept, Burma, is granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for six months, under the leave rules applicable to commental officers of the British Army serving in India.

The undermentioned warrant officer is granted furlough out of India:—Condr M Heenan, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, temporary, Military Works Dept, on (c) for one year.

Condr M Heenan, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, temporary, Military, Works Dept, is granted leave within Indian limits till date of embarkation.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Major E C C Sandys, I S C, Assist Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, (m c) for three months; Capt H B Borradaile, I S C, wing officer, 32nd Bengal Infy, (p a); Lieut F F Badcock, D S O, I S C, wing officer, 2nd Battn, 5th Gurkha Rifles, (m c) for six months; Lieut H M Grove, I S C, 1st Bengal Cavy (m c) for two months; and Surgn-Major C J McCarlie, MD. (p a) for one year.

The following promotions are

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A new determination of the mean density of the earth has been made by M. Berget, a French physicist, by means of the new gravimeter of M. Mascart, to which we recently drew attention. This apparatus consists essentially of a U-shaped tube of glass, containing a column of mercury, which is balanced against the small quantity of hydrogen gas in such a way that when the weight of the mercury, or, in other words, the attraction of gravitation on the mercury, varies, the hydrogen reacts upon the length of the column, and produces a movement of the mercury similar to that in a thermometer or a barometer. M. Mascart, as we formerly mentioned, has employed this delicate device to test whether or not the gravity of the earth varies, and has obtained some slight proof that it does.

M. Berget's method of estimating the mean density of the earth was to submit the apparatus to the attraction of the earth with and without the attraction of the water in a lake or pond which could be emptied and filled again at pleasure. The lake, which is situated in Belgian Luxembourg, contains 320,000 tons of water. From a number of trials M. Berget puts the mean density of the earth at 5·4. M. Cornu has obtained 5·5 by the method of Cavendish. It will be remembered that Maskelyne made a similar experiment with a plumb line near the mountain of Schiehallion, in Perthshire, but the gravimeter method of M. Berget is more accurate, because the density of water is better known than the density of Schiehallion.

By the way, M. Mascart's gravimeter bears a curious resemblance, in principle at least, to the late Sir William Siemens's bathymeter, which he intended to sound the deep sea without a line through the varying attraction of gravity on a mercury column produced by the different depths of water underneath it. The bathymeter was tried on the "Faraday," and given up because it was too sensitive to the surface waves.

Another method of sounding the deep sea without using a line has recently been devised by Mr. John Munro. It consists in dropping a lead containing a cartridge which explodes on striking the bottom, and the sound is received by a submerged microphone apparatus communicating with the ship. The depth is estimated by the time occupied by the lead in sinking to the bottom.

The American Congress has appropriated 200,000 dollars to build and try a submarine torpedo boat and nine different plans have been submitted to the Naval Ordnance Bureau for examination. The requirements of such a boat are that she shall be capable of instant submersion, of propulsion on a certain course, and the effective discharge of her torpedoes under water.

Sir David Salomons has made an observation which promises to lead to some interesting experiments. He finds that two vacuum tubes traversed by the electric discharge attract each other much more strongly than the strength of current seems to warrant. The behaviour of vacuum tubes in connection with electricity is now the principal line of electrical research, and new discoveries are awaiting those who follow it.

Dr. Asaman and Dr. Boens have independently arrived at the conclusion that most persons struck by lightning, and to all appearance dead, could be recalled to life by applying the method of artificial respiration in use for resuscitating the drowned. This method proved successful in the case of a trumpeter who was apparently killed at Berlin in 1891.

Light is thrown on the beginning of the iron age in Europe by M. Ernest Chantre, who finds that iron is found in tombs of Lower Chaldea, which are contemporaneous with the third and fourth dynasties of Egypt, or about 2,500 B.C., when iron had also made its appearance on the Nile. The working of iron was introduced into the Caucasus about 1,500 B.C. by a Semito-Kushite people, the ancestors of the modern Ossetes, as proved by the art-motives and decorations, especially the dove of Astarte or Ishtar, goddess of the Phœnicians.

Some animals, especially foxes, are known to simulate death in order to escape it. Mr. Coral C. White, of Aurara, New York, relates that a fox having entered a poultry yard by a narrow opening and gorged himself so much that he could not get out, feigned death so well that the farmer, thinking that he had died of indigestion, flung him on a heap of manure, where he took to his legs and got away. M. de Cherville also relates that he recently caught a young fox and put him on the chain, with a view of taming him, but all in vain. The animal snarled and snapped at everyone who approached him. One morning M. de Cherville found him stretched out, with his eyes closed, only the movement of his flank showing that life was not extinct. M. de Cherville passed his hands over the animal, and, believing him very ill, took off the collar, which was too tight. Immediately the collar and chain were detached, the fox suddenly sprang to his legs and scampered off to a neighbouring wood. Wolves, monkeys, bulls, elephants, and several other animals have been known to feign death. Monkeys have also been known to adopt this ruse in order to attract and kill carrion crows who stole their food.

Deposits of a metallic lustre are found on the teeth of certain ruminating animals in the Levant and other parts of Southern Europe and the East. A silvery incrustation has been noticed on the back teeth of goats in Zante, but in general the colour is bronze or golden. The people say that the colour arises from eating a mysterious plant which changes all it touches to gold, and indicates gold in the ground. Some suppose this plant to be the Lebanon poppy. Herr Graebner has proved the yellow enamel to have its seat in the moderately thickened cell membranes of the tissues affected; but the shining lustre comes from a thick deposit of wax on the epidermis.

The biological station at Heligoland comprises, among other apartments, six workshops for naturalists, two of which will be set a part for "ambulant" naturalists. The cellar is arranged for aquaria, and several boats, including a petroleum launch with a small cabin and cooking-stove, are at the service of the station. The fauna and the flora of Heligoland turn out to be richer than was supposed, and many new forms, not otherwise found in the North Sea, have come to light.

The eggs of the Algerian locust have been found to yield a thick oil resembling honey in appearance. It burns well, and makes good soap with alkali. As large quantities of these eggs are collected by the natives in order to destroy them, it is proposed to extract the oil for industrial purposes.

An interesting exhibit at the National Museum shows the physical ingredients which go to make up the average man, weighing 154 lbs. A large glass jar holds the 96 lbs. of water which his body contains. In other receptacles are 3 lbs. of white of eggs, a little less than 10 lbs. of pure glue—without which it would be impossible to keep body and soul together—24½ lbs. of fat, 8½ lbs. of phosphate of lime, 1 lb. of carbonate of lime, 3 oz. of sugar and starch, 7 oz. of fluride of calcium, 6 oz. of phosphate of magnesia, and a little ordinary table salt. Divided into his primary chemical elements the same man is found to contain 97 lbs. of oxygen—enough to take up under ordinary atmospheric pressure the space of a room 10 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 10 feet high. His body also holds 15lbs. of hydrogen, which, under the same conditions, would occupy somewhat more than two such rooms as that described. To these must be added 3 lbs. and 13 oz. of nitrogen. The carbon in the corpus of the individual referred to is represented by a foot cube of coal. It ought to be a diamond of the same size, because that stone is pure carbon, but the National Museum has not such a one in its possession. A row of bottles contain the other elements going to make up the man. These are 4 oz. of chlorine, 3½ oz. of fluorine, 8 oz. of phosphorus, 3½ oz. of brimstone, 2½ oz. of sodium, 2½ oz. of potassium, 1-10 oz. of iron, 2 oz. of magnesium, and 3 lbs. and 13 oz. of calcium. Calcium, at present market rates, is worth 300 dols. an ounce, so that the amount of it contained in one ordinary human body has a money value of 18,300 dols. Few of our fellow citizens realise that they are worth so much intrinsically.

The invention of the screw-propeller is claimed for several persons, and lately the centenary of the birth of Joseph Hessel, who is credited by the Austrians with its invention, was celebrated in Austria by the unveiling of a monument at Mariabrunn, where he lived when a student of forestry, by the inauguration of memorial tablets in the various towns in which he stayed, and by a great commemorative festival around his statue in front of the Polytechnic Institute in Vienna. The latter was erected in 1863, six years after he had died, in poverty and neglect, at an inn at Laibach. His claim to priority in the invention of the screw propeller is disputed in England and elsewhere, but in Vienna it is supposed to be well established by various documentary proofs which have just been published. Hessel is said to have described his idea of using the Archimedian screw for the propulsion of ships as early as 1812. Some Americans assert that the first use of the screw-propeller was by Stevens, of Hoboken, who tried twin-bladed screws in 1804. The use of the screw was, however, suggested by many writers, even by Hooke as early as 1680.

It may interest your readers, says a correspondent in the "English Mechanic," to know that when riding on the engine of one of the express trains between Philadelphia and New York and back to-day, one of the Vauclain four-cylinder compound engines built by the Baldwin Works Company, drawing a train of fully 150 English tons, attained a speed of a mile in forty-four seconds, or 81·8 miles an hour, or fully two miles an hour faster than any train I have ever timed in England.

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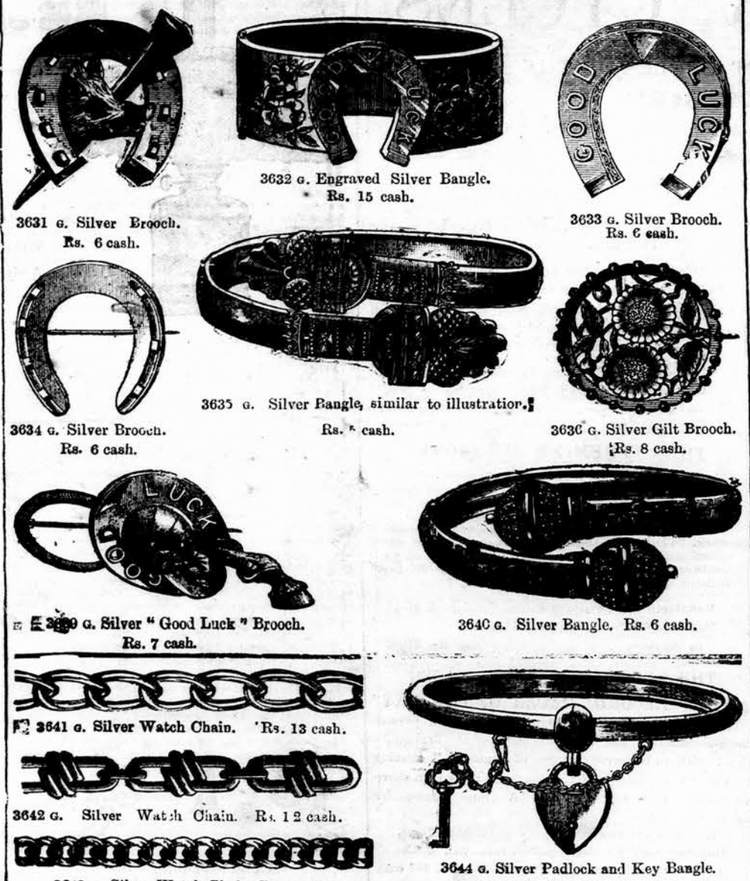

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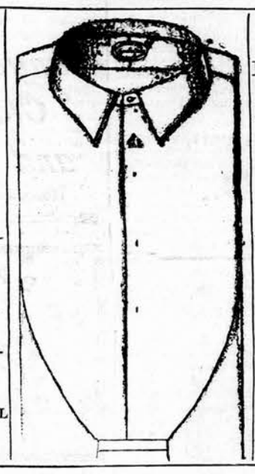

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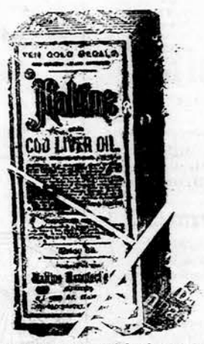
This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



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The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force-giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

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Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.

All the Starch of the Wheat used in Soluble Food is converted into the digestible form of dextrine.

Can be digested by the most delicate infant.

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OF
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Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Night sweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

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DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

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SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

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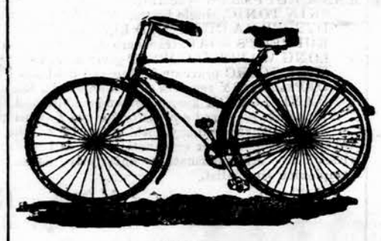

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This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

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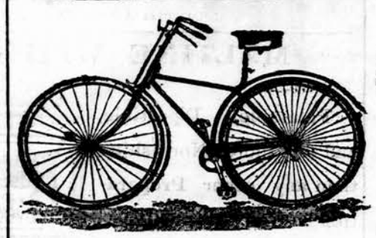

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Fitted with the new *inflated racing* Cushion Tyres.
Manufacturers' Catalogue price'..... £ 23
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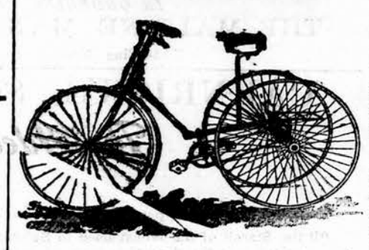

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An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.
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Flowerpots, Wallplates, Dessertservices, Flower-vases, Trays, Cakestands, Jardinieres, Centrepieces, Ashtrays, etc., etc.

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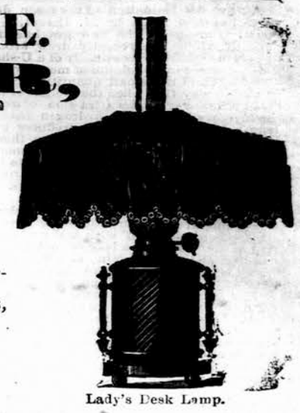
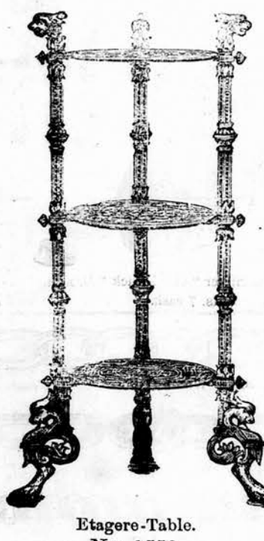


Lady's Desk Lamp.



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Nickelplated... Rs. 15 0
Black with gold ,, 15 8

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MAJOLICA-FLOWERPOT
with raised coloured flowers and birds and raised Bamboo pattern panels.
6¾" high ..... Rs. 3 0 0
8" ,, ... ,, 4 0 0
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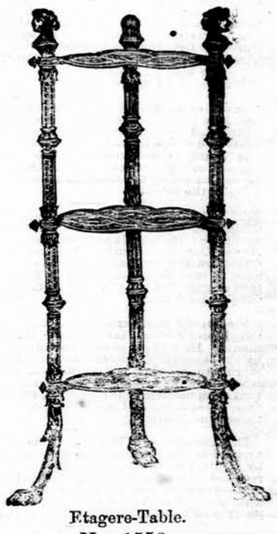
Send for Illustrated Price List of MAJOLICA ARTWARE and ETAGERE-TABLES!
The prettiest and most useful DRAWING-ROOM SIDE TABLES.



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Do you want to be noted for keeping the best Whiskey anywhere round? Then get the "Three Star" Brand, "Old Bushmills," bottled by the Company--- Labels, corks, and capsules bearing their name. To be obtained of
Treacher & Co, Bombay & Poonah; Cutler, Palmer & Co., Great Eastern Hotel Co., Planters' Stores & Agency Co., Calcutta; McDowell & Co., Madras.

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MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
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☞ *N.B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal supervision.

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THE PUREST OF PILSENERS.

Rs. 5-12 per doz. Qts.
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Guaranteed to remain perfectly bright and clear in any climate, and to produce no sediment for years.

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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times,* July 13, 1864.

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